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The March of the Nations

By Rufus Steele

Palestine Has Visiting Host

Bethlehem Hails Star Gazers

World Thinks on Christmas

It Studies the Master's Deeds

Nationalism Feels the Rebuke

Coolidge's Words Still Ring

PALESTINE entertains visitors from every part of the English-speaking world come for Christmas observance in the original setting. These men, women and children land at the great new port of Haifa, proceed by fast trains through a countryside losing its quaintness under machine farming to Jerusalem, where they lodge at new, modern hostelries. Autobuses whisk the tourists out to Bethlehem. Some go no deeper than the chatter of the guides. But others blot out the blaring manifestations of modernity and mentally find their way back to a night near 2000 years ago. They watch with the shepherds, see the Star, hear the angels sing, taste of peace on earth, good will toward men, and discover what they might have realized before they came—The Child is not actually born in the Judean hillside town, but in the receptive hearts of men.

* * *

¶ London, New York, Paris, Buenos Aires, Madrid and Berlin give evidence that this year Christmas means more to them than a season of gift-giving and social festivities. The long, hard battle with economic recession makes men in high places and low turn eager eyes to see if they can discern through the Christmas the Christ. Lack, suffering and a confused outlook have brought countless persons to a humble state of mind. The churches are beginning to report a flood of inquirers into spiritual promises such as every serious depression has brought. But even in this repetition of history there is a new note. Inquiry, while asking as usual what spiritual truth has to offer in the eventuation of things, poises a mighty question squarely in the face of the present—What has it to offer us in the gray material circumstances of the here and now?

* * *

¶ The world's harassed leaders in the economic struggle are thinking less this Christmas of the Babe of Bethlehem and more of the Master who trod seashore and hills. They see him at the Cana marriage turn the water into wine. They study him as he meets the tax gatherer's stern demand by sending to the lake that the necessary shekel may be taken from a fish's mouth. They follow up the grassy slope to watch him feed the 5000 with five loaves and two fishes as the apparent supply. They hearken as he directs discouraged fishermen to let down the net on the right side and make the marvelous draft. They see one who grasps the spiritual law apply it to meet every crowding need, and they thrill as they come to a simple conclusion—Law must be an enduring thing, not limited to one time and one place, but as obedient today as yesterday to the first gleams of understanding.

* * *

¶ The nations have never known a Christmas when they were more fanatical in their nationalism or more certain of the folly of such a course. In a futile effort to escape a common depression at one another's expense, they have reared tariff walls which, instead of producing streams of new revenue, have paralyzed international trade. Each has hugged its tatters so tightly to itself that coöperation, friendships and the League are tottering. Such unwisdom cannot go on. Nationalism must flee back to internationalism. But even that is not the goal. The term "international" is seen to denote a temporary flowing together of things separated by nature, but the white light of Christmas discloses a higher destiny for men—It reveals the human family to itself as bound in a unity that is universal.

* * *

¶ In Europe and particularly in the United States the current Christmas brings a surprising disclosure. Merchants report gift-buying almost comparable to that of the more abundant years. The average gift has a decreased monetary value, but the total number of gifts holds up. There has never been more sprightliness among Christmas shoppers, never a more excited eagerness to find gifts that would please. The merchants interpret the situation. Adversity itself has taught people anew the joy of giving. Forced to share, they have loved sharing. And Christmas sheds its effulgence upon those who sacrifice for others—The noblest kind of giving is giving up.

* * *

¶ An American President, feeling within himself the sure radiance of Christmas, interpreted its significance in words no thinking man could fail to understand. On Dec. 25, 1927, Calvin Coolidge wrote with his own hand and issued from the White House in Washington this message: "To the American People: Christmas is not a time or a season, but a state of mind. To cherish peace and good will, to be plenteous in mercy, is to have the real spirit of Christmas. If we think on these things there will be born in us a Savior and over us all will shine a star—sending its gleam of hope to the world."

Japan Divided On Restoration Of Party Rule

Minseito Liberals Oppose Military Domination, Back Parliament

New Elections Sought

Would Give People Power to Decide on Type of Future Government

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Dec. 23—The Minseito again is establishing itself as the "Liberal Party" of Japan. And during the session of the Diet, which opened today, it is expected that Minseito spokesmen will demand a return to the party system. That would necessitate parliamentary elections which would give the people an opportunity to express their opinion.

Silent for nearly two years after the outbreak of the so-called Manchurian incident, Minseito spokesmen this fall came into the open to challenge military domination of the empire and to demand a retention of parliamentary form of government.

Baron Reijiro Wakatsuki, president of the Minseito, former Premier and chief of the Japanese delegation which risked assassination by accepting the London Naval Treaty for Japan, has been speaking throughout the country in defense of parliamentary doctrine, evidently to prepare the way for an eventual return of the party system.

Two Chief Political Parties

The two chief political parties of Japan are the Minseito and the Seiyukai and governments were formed by the one or the other which happened to have a majority in Parliament before the Manchurian incident. When the military seized virtual control of the country, however, as Japanese armies advanced farther and farther into China, party government became a mere tool in military hands. It finally disappeared altogether following the military outbreak of May 15, 1932, when young army and navy officers assassinated the late Premier Tsuyoshi Inukai in a frank effort to force declaration of a full military dictatorship.

The effort at a dictatorship failed, however, owing to the intervention of Prince Saionji, "last of the Genro," or elder statesmen of the Meiji era; but a super-party government was formed and still is in power headed by Admiral Viscount Makoto Saito.

Prince Saionji always has favored the party system, however, and likely approves of Baron Wakatsuki's program to rehabilitate popular

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Parents of Future Mikado

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Emperor and Empress of Japan

Japanese Joyous' Over Birth of Heir To Oldest Dynasty

Nation-Wide Celebration Begins With Arrival of Crown Prince

TOKYO, Dec. 23 (AP)—A child was born to the Empress of Japan today—a son destined some day to become the 125th Mikado of the world's oldest dynasty.

One long blast from Tokyo's sirens split the air at dawn. Another blast was heard, and the capital began a mighty celebration. Two blasts meant the arrival of the long and eagerly-awaited Crown Prince of the Island Empire of nearly 100,000,000. This is the first son of the five children born to their Majesties, Emperor Hirohito and Empress Nagako.

To the happy palace hastened an army of high officials and foreign diplomats — among them United States Ambassador Joseph C. Grew —to extend congratulations.

By the time they arrived, the plaza in front of the double bridge spanning the moat at the entry to the palace was crowded by overjoyed throngs. Thousands bowed humbly and reverently in the direction of the apartment where mother and child were reported doing well.

A name will be given on the seventh day—not one chosen by the parents, but by learned men who will consult the lore of the ages.

It may be several years before the son is installed formally as crown prince. The present sovereign was 15 when he was formally proclaimed.

Mansfield Hopes To End Lame Duck Reign of Mayor

Charter Revision Could End Term of Incumbent Day After Election

Mayor Curley has answered Mayor-Elect Mansfield's reiterated charges of piling last-minute woe onto the taxpayer during his "lame duck" period of office, merely by wishing the Mayor-Elect a "Very Merrie Christmas and a Happy New Year."

This answer was not enough, however, to satisfy the clerk of the Superior Court that Mr. Curley has acted legally in rushing certain settlements of damage suits against the city, while he is still mayor. The clerk will hold up all further settlements of the sort that Mr. Mansfield questions, until he determines whether Mayor Curley has the right to execute them without formal court approval.

The Mayor proposed that he would do ill to engage in controversy with Mr. Mansfield, at a time when the thoughts of men are centered on the ideals of the Christmas season. But the Mayor did not specify, it was pointed out, whether the "good will" he spoke of should be directed toward those suing the city, or toward the taxpayers.

Critics of Mr. Curley's action in disregarding the Mayor-Elect during his last days of office, have pointed out that many retiring mayors have done the same, in past years.

In fact, four years ago when Mr. Curley was Mayor-Elect himself, he protested vigorously against these same tactics on the part of the then retiring Mayor, Mr. Malcolm E. Nichols.

Today, Mr. Curley's critics are rejoicing at having thus caught him in the trap of an obvious inconsistency.

But their chief, Mr. Mansfield, is more concerned with how to end permanently the embarrassment of this hybrid "lame duck" period. Perhaps, he has intimated, it will be wise to revise the charter of the city to provide for a newly elected mayor assuming office on the day after election.

In this way, the city would only be following the example of Congress, which eliminated its so-called "lame duck" sessions this year. By this change, groups which the people have repudiated at the polls cannot go on freely making appointments, awarding pensions, and disregarding the public interest during their last, irresponsible days in office.

By proposing the possibility of such a modification in the charter, Mr. Mansfield places the blame on the system rather than on Mr. Curley. He would have some step taken which removes from the outgoing official the incentive to disregard the incoming mayor, and the vote of the people at the polls. He would perhaps make it legally impossible for an official to do those things which he had protested against four years earlier.

Blue Checks Dispelling Gloom

* * *

Uncle Sam Knows You Can't Eat a Relief Roll

* * *

An Intimate Message From Washington

1287 National Press Building
Washington, D. C.

The greatest giver in the world this Christmastide is Uncle Sam.

Like many uncles, he does not shop around much. His gifts are mostly in the form of blue checks drawn on his bank—"The United States Treasury." Many of his 125,000,000 nephews and nieces have been out of work for many months now and he thinks they know best what to buy with his money.

It's such a big job for Uncle Sam to see that everybody in his family is taking care of that he has appointed several special agents to help him. One of these is the civil works administrator, who is giving out around $50,000,000 a month now to 4,000,000 of the family who were formerly unemployed. Some of these hadn't seen any cash for several years, and they are finding plenty to do with the weekly check Uncle Sam is giving them.

found that it would help the producers to buy up their surpluses.

Uncle Sam's agent, the federal surplus relief corporation, has spent $55,000,000 in the last couple of months for tons of pork, beef, flour, beans, mutton, apples, and

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Some Even Say 'Thank You'

Many of these 4,000,000 have written "thank-you" letters to Uncle Sam. They tell how they are taking out automobile licenses, so they can drive their cars again. Some of them say that their neighborhood stores haven't been able to stock up fast enough to meet their demands. Sometimes it is the wife who writes in simple terms how much it means to her and her youngsters to have money to spend again.

Down South this week 600,000 farmers are opening envelopes carrying to them $48,000,000 from Uncle Sam. This is their reward for answering a request he made last summer to plow up acres and acres of their cotton. The agent who is sending out these checks is the agricultural adjustment administrator who has also given out $9,000,000 to 125,000 wheat farmers.

Another 750,000 male members of Uncle Sam's family are receiving money at this season from the public works administrator. And still another 325,000 are drawing $1 a day through the Civilian Conservation Corps.

Shops About a Bit

Uncle Sam is doing some shopping. A number of families are getting their gifts in the form of food and supplies because he has

Winning Smile of Italian Baby Brings Good Will to Men of Old Boston Street

Salem Street on Saturday. A tangle of delivery trucks, pushcarts and the milling throng of shoppers. Mr. Fruzzatti's store window was a riot of green and red, ranged about a center of a huge tinsel star. But Mr. Fruzzatti was not reflecting any of the brightness of the tinsel star.

He stood in front of his shop, arms akimbo and argued in loud and voluble Italian with the pushcart man who talked at the same time and with the same vehemence. Officer Clancy teetered on his heels and listened. It was none of his affair unless the heated duet went beyond words. And it looked as though it might.

Suddenly Officer Clancy dropped his heels with a thud. Across the street a large Italian lady appeared pushing a baby carriage. There were wrinkles of worry on her brow as she faced the tangle of traffic. But from the carriage shone a veritable sun of pleasure. The baby's round, shining face was set in a broad smile of delight, the brown eyes reflected the glitter of tinsel and the shine of holly berries. This Salem Street was something new.

Officer Clancy plunged into the traffic. He blew a blast on his whistle and held up a commanding hand. The milling maze of traffic parted and formed a lane. Officer Clancy waved the baby carriage forward with a flourish. He beamed as it rolled slowly across Salem Street, and the beam was reflected in the delight that spread over the large Italian lady's face.

Mr. Fruzzatti forgot his argument with the pushcart man. He stood on the curb and watched the approaching carriage. "The bambino!" he exclaimed and darted into the store.

He emerged clutching a sprig of holly, a tinsel bell and a sugar-paste angel. The pushcart man was polishing an apple on his sleeve. His eyes were on the seraphic smile of the baby. And as he gazed he exclaimed raptly, "The bambino!"

Officer Clancy stood on the curb as Mr. Fruzzatti and the pushcart man laid their offerings in the passing carriage. "It's a fine baby," he remarked warmly.

The Italian lady beamed. Mr Fruzzatti beamed at the lady, at the baby, at Officer Clancy and then he beamed on the pushcart man. The pushcart man beamed in return. And from the window behind them the tinsel star glittered among the decorations of red and green.

Lowell Spurns 'Rubber Stamp' Movie Duties

Former Head of Harvard Thinks Federal Control a Futile Effort

Shows Code's Defects

Condemns Block Booking as Fatal Curb on Assurance of Decent Films

In declining membership on the Code Authority for the Motion Picture Industry, Dr. A. Lawrence Lowell, president emeritus of Harvard University, voice his objection to becoming a "rubber stamp" for movie producers, under a code which allows the production of indecent as well as worth-while pictures, and forces theaters to accept films regardless of their merit under "block-booking" clauses in their contracts.

Dr. Lowell believes the attempts of the Federal Government to regulate the industry to be futile and worthless. In his final declination to serve on the Code Authority he tells Brig.-Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Recovery Administrator:

"I am very much struck by your explanation of why the representatives of the Government on the Code Authority are not given a vote. You say 'what is the use of a vote against a certain majority?'

"This assumes that a member of the Code Authority whose only interest in the matter is clean films will find himself necessarily in opposition to the producers. I fear this is only too true, judging by the history of the great producing companies; but it is certainly impressive that such an attitude on their part should be taken for granted by the Government, and that they are given absolute control in carrying out the code."

Producers in Full Power

"The story sent out by Washington is only part of the tale" Dr. Lowell told members of the press at his Marlborough Street home yesterday. "The story would imply that I refused appointment on the Code Authority because of the lack of an executive vote, but that is only a part of the reason. Therefore I feel justified in giving out the rest by making public the whole correspondence."

The first intimation of the federal appointment was a telegram on Dec.

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Mountain Notches Kept Open to Traffic All Through Winter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Reports from the north country that plenty of snow would be available for holiday sports this year, recalls the fact that the first traveler through the White Mountain notches in the spring used to get his name in the paper.

Nowadays thousands of travelers, winter sports enthusiasts, and students going home for the holidays drive through those same notches even in mid-winter. Sixteen snow plows and as many sanding machines, under direction of Mr. C. M. Brooks, of the State Highway Department, are on duty constantly to keep traffic moving through the notches in all kinds of weather.

Now winter sports lovers may drive into their favorite notch, slip on their skis or snowshoes and go exploring through country that is strangely appealing in its winter charm.

Up to Dec. 15 of this year, 37 inches of snow had fallen in Bethlehem, according to records of the highway department office there. The average for the same date is 10 inches.

Christmas

All editions of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR will be omitted on Dec. 25, a legal holiday.

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Things Present

The editorial "Women and Liquor Salesmanship" is offered as a timely warning.

Read "Mr. Winkle's Party" on the Children's page and begin to lay plans for a reception for your own cat.

The Home Forum page today offers a delightful collection of Christmas miscellany.

The Bookman is blaming—or thanking—the codes for the falling off of greeting cards. See the Bookman's Holiday on the Book Reviews and Literary News page.

More Facts About the Bible on the inside back page.

Our readers share some helpful experiences in the Parent Column on the Progress in Education page.

We hear from Dresden today in "Touring for the Arts' Sake" on the Interior Decoration and Antiques page.

And Things to Come

No paper on Monday. On Tuesday, however, look for the Home Building and Gardening page, Progress in Education page, and another Parable of Safed the Sage.

The Sermon on the Mount

Eternal Message of Peace on Earth and Good Will to All Men

IN KEEPING with the widespread custom of publishing outstanding Christmas sermons, The Christian Science Monitor quotes from the Sermon on the Mount, the greatest religious discourse of all time, delivered by one whose very anniversary now provides the occasion, and upon whose words all other Christmas sermons are based; the world's foremost preacher, teacher, and practitioner, Christ Jesus:

ST. MATTHEW V.

1. And seeing the multitudes, he went up into a mountain: and when he was set, his disciples came unto him:
2. And he opened his mouth, and taught them, saying,
3. Blessed are the poor in spirit: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.
4. Blessed are they that mourn: for they shall be comforted.
5. Blessed are the meek: for they shall inherit the earth.
6. Blessed are they which do hunger and thirst after righteousness: for they shall be filled.
7. Blessed are the merciful: for they shall obtain mercy.
8. Blessed are the pure in heart: for they shall see God.
9. Blessed are the peacemakers: for they shall be called the children of God.
10. Blessed are they which are persecuted for righteousness' sake: for their's is the kingdom of heaven.
11. Blessed are ye, when men shall revile you, and persecute you, and shall say all manner of evil against you falsely, for my sake.
12. Rejoice, and be exceeding glad: for great is your reward in heaven: for so persecuted they the prophets which were before you.
16. Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father which is in heaven.
17. Think not that I am come to destroy the law, or the prophets: I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil.
19. Whosoever therefore shall break one of these least commandments, and shall teach men so, he shall be called the least in the kingdom of heaven: but whosoever shall do and teach them, the same shall be called great in the kingdom of heaven.
38. Ye have heard that it hath been said, An eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth:
44. But I say unto you, Love your enemies, bless them that curse you, do good to them that hate you, and pray for them which despitefully use you, and persecute you;
48. Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect.

ST. MATTHEW VI.

19. Lay not up for yourselves treasures upon earth, where moth and rust doth corrupt, and where thieves break through and steal:
20. But lay up for yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither moth nor rust doth corrupt, and where thieves do not break through nor steal:
21. For where your treasure is, there will your heart be also.
24. No man can serve two masters: for either he will hate the one, and love the other; or else he will hold to the one, and despise the other. Ye cannot serve God and mammon.
25. Therefore I say unto you, Take no thought for your life, what ye shall eat, or what ye shall drink; nor yet for your body, what ye shall put on. Is not the life more than meat, and the body than raiment?
33. But seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you.

ST. MATTHEW VII.

7. Ask, and it shall be given you; seek, and ye shall find; knock, and it shall be opened unto you:
12. Therefore all things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the law and the prophets.
24. Therefore whosoever heareth these sayings of mine, and doeth them, I will liken him unto a wise man, which built his house upon a rock:
28. And it came to pass, when Jesus had ended these sayings, the people were astonished at his doctrine:
29. For he taught them as one having authority, and not as the scribes.

Reich to Execute Van Der Lubbe For Firing Reichstag

Four Other Defendants Acquitted After Long Trial at Leipzig

LEIPZIG, Ger., Dec. 23 (AP)—Marinus Van Der Lubbe, young Dutch brick mason, today was sentenced to be executed for the firing of the German Reichstag building last February.

The four other defendants were acquitted. They were Ernst Torgler, former Communist whip in the Reichstag, and three Bulgarian refugees, Georgi Dimitroff, Blagoi Popoff and Wassil Taneff.

All were charged before the Supreme Court with high treason committed in connection with incendiarism and attempted incendiarism.

Throughout the long trial, in sessions held at the scene of the fire as well as in the court room here, Van Der Lubbe steadfastly insisted that he started the blaze alone and unaided. The other defendants protested their innocence and Dimitroff, since he acted as his own attorney, frequently derided the whole proceedings.

Dutch Study Case

THE HAGUE, Dec. 23 (AP)—Under instructions given him some time ago, the Dutch minister to Berlin today was making representations to the German Government regarding the capital sentence passed by a supreme court a few hours earlier against Marinus Van Der Lubbe self-confessed incendiary of the Reichstag building.

Defense Attorney Jailed

SOFIA, Bulgaria, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Bulgarian attorney, M. Detcheff, who defended the three accused Bulgarians in the Reichstag fire trial, was jailed today for entering Bulgaria without a passport.

[A picture of the German Reichstag appears on Page 5]

Dublin Reciprocates

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, Dec. 23 (AP)—The Free State Government last night proclaimed an immediate embargo on export of live cattle to Britain.

Labor Dares NRA To Resume Fight On Ford's Status

Strike Brings Challenge From Green for Action by Johnson

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23 — The American Federation of Labor was striving mightily today to restore to Mr. Henry Ford the title he held so long of "arch-enemy" of the NRA. Their actions were forcing Gen. Hugh S. Johnson to reopen reluctantly a case which the latter had laid aside not long ago with a sigh of relief.

But Mr. William Green's labor organization has been dissatisfied with the NRA's disposition to let its most famous dispute lapse into oblivion. They are determined that their dispute with Mr. Ford shall be the NRA's dispute. To this end they late yesterday filed their brief of charges against Mr. Ford with General Johnson.

Explicit in the document is a sharp challenge to the NRA, "Either the Government is supreme or the Ford Motor Company is outside the pale of the law," the document declared, adding, "it is inconceivable that the Government would surrender to the Ford Motor Company or to any other corporation."

This statement is, of course, predicated on the A. F. of L. assumption that the Ford Motor Company is guilty of violating Section 7A of the Recovery Act by its treatment of striking employees at its Edgewater N. J., plant.

A large portion of the brief is devoted to a historical résumé of the case, emphasizing alleged refusal of the plant superintendent to deal collectively with strikers.

It concludes with the argument that the strike was turned into a lockout and that 1250 men "who represent more than 51 per cent of the maximum either before the strike or at any time since its inception" are still out of work and unable to negotiate with Ford company officials This, labor assumes, constitutes refusal to bargain collectively as required by the law.

General Johnson is going over the report today and has indicated he will turn the case over to the Attorney-General if he finds the evidence throws any new light on the case.

Gold Accord Set Up as Aim Of Roosevelt

Moves at Washington Indicate Serious Study of Devaluation

Bank Heads Confer

French Adviser Known to Favor Change in Working of Gold Standard

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—World agreement on use of the gold standard has now been set up as an ultimate objective by President Roosevelt, following his adhesion to the world silver program. Meanwhile, conferences of Federal Reserve bankers and law officers here seem to indicate that devaluation of the currency—long forecast as the safest money move—was under serious study.

There is, however, little evidence to go on beyond unmistakable indications that further significant moves in monetary policy are in prospect. The outstanding, unadorned facts simply are:

1. Discussing the silver agreement, Mr. Roosevelt last night laid down the explicit hope that the world would get together on gold.

2. Eastern-state governors of the Federal Reserve banks were summoned to Washington for an emergency conference which sat at unusual length.

3. The draft bill of Senator Elmer Thomas (D), Oklahoma, for devaluation and calling in of gold from the Federal Reserve System has been referred to Mr. Homer Cummings, the Attorney-General.

Mainly Question of Time

Upon these three foundations, quite a pyramid of speculation can be built. As to the possibility of a world agreement on the management of gold, there is no indication that the President can consummate this inevitable course any sooner than he can achieve the stabilization of "shells with holes in them" which he described when asked what other monetary base the world uses besides silver!

However, all the continued contacts between the Federal Reserve Bank of New York and the Banks of England and France have indubitably explored the future bases of gold policy.

The presence of M. Charles Rist, special adviser to the Bank of France, in New York is of particular significance in this field.

Though spokesman of a gold country, M. Rist is especially critical of the workings of the orthodox gold standard, and he goes far along the same road as the President and other reformers in the direction of modification.

It is not a far-fetched assumption that M. Rist came to New York to learn of and collaborate in plans for international coöperation in connection with the gold standard.

Gold Purchases Futile

The stage is thus set for further preliminary explorations of the world gold problem. Washington has learned the inadequacy of scores of millions of dollars devoted to foreign gold buying. The total, now rising to $80,000,000, has made scarcely a dent.

The Administration seems to see that without a far greater expenditure it cannot control the foreign value of the dollar and the world price of gold. Hence there is strong internal pressure on Washington to reach agreement with other nations.

France is in equal, if dissimilar, difficulty. Budgetary troubles and the prospect of a great flight of foreign gold from Parisian vaults the instant stability approaches abroad — with the collapse of the franc a very probable result—makes the French Government anxious to reach an understanding.

London is irked under what it considers a faulty existing ration between the pound and dollar. It regards the present situation as impossible of continuance, and hence is alert to any prospect of a change. Moreover, every foreign nation is prepared to camp on the White House doorstep if it can only discover what the next monetary move will be.

New Action Awaited

Thus from every broad point of view the situation shapes up for another currency move—if not before Congress meets at least in the early stages of the session. But such manipulations on the international stage are exceedingly delicate, and it may be assumed that President Roosevelt is feeling his way cautiously. He apparently wishes first to get the dollar settled at home.

Devaluation continues to be the consensus of most observers But at what level, when, and whether to be accompanied by international stabilization are still palpable riddles. The policy primarily concerns the Federal Reserve banks, hence the presence of some of their governors here for an emergency meeting takes on unusual importance.

Political effects of the silver move still concentrate attention on Capitol Hill. But the white metallists were not sitting back in happy contentment. Most of them were demanding "something more for silver," their appetites having been whetted by the initial titbit. And inflationists positively refused to set off fireworks at the step.

There is an opportunity to boost silver still further, observers of the President's action point out, in re-

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Crude Oil Burner For Auto Engines Shown to Public

Malden Man's Device Said to Surmount Obstacles and Save Money

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MALDEN, Mass.—Just another garage or family workshop is what it looks like—actually it's the birthplace of an ambitious scheme to satisfy a world demand for cheaper transportation.

Others have done it, that is—run automobile engines on crude oil fuel selling at from 4 to 8 cents a gallon. But Mr. Harry A. Palmer, who works the humble shop in this city, is probably the first to claim the elimination of noise, smoke and complex mechanisms heretofore holding the oil driven engine back from a ready automotive market.

From Boston to New York and back by airplane for $3.86 is the actual and proven answer of Mr. Palmer's engine to public insistence for economy. Mechanical simplicity permits of quick and easy installation. The family car can be driven into a garage on the way to work and picked up at noontime equipped with the new attachment said to save from 60 to 70 cents of every dollar now spent on gasoline.

Engine Change Not Difficult

Mr. Palmer claims to be able to transform the gasoline engine into a fuel-oil burner without touching the internal mechanism of the modern gasoline motor.

Most of his claims he proved to an interested gathering of spectators the other day, at the first public exhibition of what his oil-propelled engine could do after two years of experiments.

Spectators were asked to bear in mind that the seven-ton truck bearing a four-ton load of rocks that passed them with only a slight spurt of smoke and with the ease and speed of a gasoline driven bus held under the engine hood a 10-year old standard Waukershaw gasoline engine vitalized into renewed action by Mr. Palmer's oil injector.

Unlike the regular Diesel engine, the Malden inventor's motor starts on the battery, uses regular spark plugs and idles down easily to 160 revolutions per minute. Mr. Palmer contrasted this achievement to the average oil-burner minimum idling speed of 450 r. p. m. Adjustments are so fine that the oil injection system can be applied, the inventor claims to any small four-cylinder car or the largest truck.

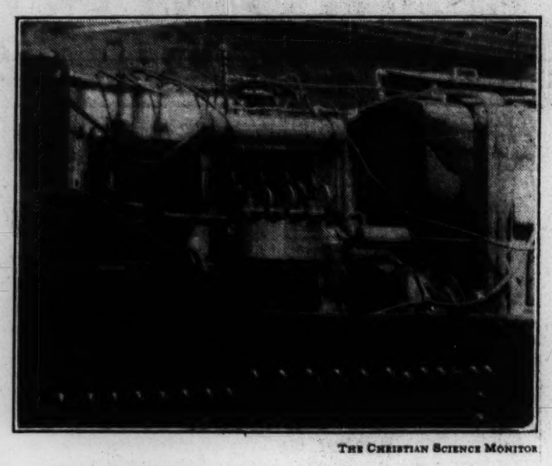
Pump Method Is "Key"

The secret of Mr. Palmer's success lies in the pump mechanism supplying fuel to the combustion chambers. The oil is injected into the firing chamber under a pressure of 1400 pounds per square inch which atomizes the oil as completely as high test gasoline under carburetion. The high pressure is attained by a plunger fastened to a spring, which, when released by a cam shaft shoots upward to compress the oil.

The cam shaft is connected directly to the engine by gears so that timing is automatic.

This system is essentially different from the Diesel engine in that Mr. Palmer ignites his oil by the conventional spark plug, whereas the Diesel gets its power from an auxiliary motor that forces the oil into the compression chamber where combustion is caused by the actual heat of the engine. Thus an underlying weakness of the Diesel idea is overcome by Mr. Palmer, in that he can start his engine instantly in cold weather.

The 'What' That Makes It Go



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A Gasoline Engine "Dressed Up" in a "New Suit"

Secret of Harry A. Palmer's Success in Substituting Oil for Gasoline Lies in Pump Mechanism.

Safety Plan Involves Moving Car Tracks Close to Sidewalks

Falling trolley safety-zone posts, victims of careless motorcar drivers in Cambridge, have caught the ear of the American Automobile Association.

Result—one of the most practical ideas yet offered to solve the traffic hazard along Massachusetts Avenue which has resulted in the laying low of nearly 500 of these battered sentinels since they were installed late in 1929.

The association recommends removing the trolley tracks, now flanked by these safety zones, from the center of the avenue and placing them close to the curbs on either side of the street, where pedestrians can board the trolley cars directly from the sidewalks.

As it is now, the safety zones are located between the center car tracks and the sidewalks, protected by solid cement posts at each extremity, thus causing "bottlenecks," through which the motorist maneuvers for nearly two miles. Removal of the trolley tracks to either side of the avenue would provide a clear roadway 45 feet wide centering between the tracks, enough for four road lanes. Trolley patrons would likewise be kept out of the roadway.

Muscle Shoals Airport Begun

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MUSCLE SHOALS, Ala.—Some 500 employees of the Civil Works Administration, working under the supervision of the Tennessee Valley Authority, have begun work on an airport, situated on a 240-acre tract out of the fog area. Muscle Shoals City acquired the tract at a cost of about $14,000.

Boston Events

TONIGHT

Movies

KEITH'S—John Barrymore in "Counsellor-at-Law," the play in which Paul Muni appeared on the stage, with Doris Kenyon and Bebe Daniels. Also organ music and a comedy with Bert Lahr. 10 a. m., 12, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10.

BOSTON—"Son of Kong." A sequel to "King Kong," devoted to the search for anciently hidden treasure in a crumbling temple on the mysterious island. Ben Bernie on the stage. 10:15 a. m., 1:15, 4:20, 7:35, 10:45.

METROPOLITAN—"The House on 56th Street," with Ricardo Cortez and Kay Francis. Special Christmas music by Sevitsky's orchestra. Varied stage show. 11 a. m., 1:52, 4:44, 9.

PARAMOUNT AND FENWAY—"Alice in Wonderland," with Charlotte Henry and a great number of famous stars—some of them a little hard to recognize in the strange costumes and masks of Lewis Carroll's story. Also Joe E. Brown in a salty comedy entitled "Son of a Sailor." Paramount at 9:15, 11:58 a. m., 2:41, 5:34, 8:27. Fenway at 12:55, 3:34, 6:13, 8:52.

STATE—Bing Crosby and Marion Davies in "Going Hollywood." 1, 3:15, 5:25 7:40, 9:55.

UPTOWN—"Only Yesterday." John Boles and Margaret Sullavan in beautifully acted and directed story beginning during the war and ending in the financial crash. Also Paul Muni in "The World Changes," which goes even farther back to the early days of Chicago, to begin its story. 2:30, 6, 9:25.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—"Rio—The Magnificent," travelogue; "Scraping the Skies," thrilling skyscraper construction, steeple jack and "human fly" pictures from newsreel photographer's collection; cartoon comedy and various other shorts. Continuous from 9:30 a. m.

Music

BOSTON SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA—Rimsky-Korsakoff program including "Schéherazade." Symphony Hall. 8:15.

Hockey

BOSTON GARDEN — Bruins vs. Chicago. 8:30.

Polo

COMMONWEALTH ARMORY — Canaries vs. Candlewood. White Mountain Polo Ranch vs. Cavalry. 8.

SUNDAY

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Musical Guild Quartet; Mabel Adams Bennett, accompanist; Albion Metcalf, pianist. 2.

Other Events

CAROL SINGERS—Various choirs and groups, some in costume, singing in Beacon Hill streets, beginning at 8.

GRACE EPISCOPAL CHURCH (Newton) — Church School Manger Service, with choir of boys and girls and Grosvenor Calkins, Jr., at the organ. 4.

CENTRAL CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH—Special Christmas musical service, 10:30 a. m. Pageant—"The Nativity," at 6:30. At Elm Street and Seaverus Avenue, Jamaica Plain.

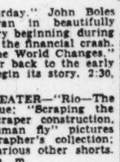
FORD HALL FORUM—Col. Raymond Robbins adds his views on Russia to the others recently presented here. Colonel Robbins was in Russia during the birth of the Soviet Republic and returned to the country again this year. Preceded by customary free speech session and musical program. 7:30.

JOHN REED CLUB—A film version of the birth of the Russian republics—"Ten Days That Shook the World"—will be shown again at 825 Boylston Street at 3:30 and 8.

CITY CHRISTMAS EVE PROGRAM—At Parkman Bandstand on the Common: Double brass quartet from public schools, plays, 5:15; Mayor lights tree, 5:30; address by Mayor, singing by Municipal Choral Society with Countess Elektra Rosanski, soloist, until 6; Beacon Hill Hand Bell Ringers followed by singing by assembled audience with song leader and cornet, 6; Christmas Tableau, "The Nativity," by the Bostonian Masquers, with interludes by the Bostonian Masquers Choir, 9; Band Selections, carols, bell ringers, 10 to midnight; radio signal, fanfare of trumpets, "Merry Christmas," 12, midnight.

MONDAY

New Plays



"BITTER SWEET" (Shubert). Noel Coward's tunefully sentimental romance of Vienna in its golden days. Allan Jones and Margaret Carlisle head cast. 8:15.

"THE PLAY'S THE THING" (Tremont). Molnar's comedy adapted by P. G. Wodehouse, with Guy Bates Post in the lead. 8:15.

TUESDAY

ART MUSEUM—Free guidance: "Spanish Art," by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Music

GARDNER MUSEUM—Mae Taylor, soprano; William Peterson, pianist. 2:45.

North Carolina Cuts Taxes

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—Taxes on property in North Carolina during the past year have been decreased approximately $11,500,000, it was announced here by Gov. J. C. B. Ehringhaus, following a study of the figures. The policy of borrowing has been adandoned and the State, under the guidance of Governor Ehringhaus, director of the budget, is living within its income.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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Dramatizing Peace Urged to Women Of Boston Club

Economist Decries Failure to Recognize Agencies Resisting War

"We have never yet succeeded in dramatising peace," Prof. J. Anton de Haas, well-known economist, told the women of the University Club yesterday, in pointing out the ineffectiveness of peace activities.

Emotionally, war is far more attractive than peace, he stated. Statues are erected to the soldier hero, who, on returning home becomes a grocer or a mechanic, though no steps whatever are taken to honor him for his contributions to the normal life and commercial progress of his community. "The church," he said, "blesses the flag that is to fly over the battlefield. Whoever heard of a church blessing a hammer or any other tool of peaceful activity? We cry 'Peace,' but we think 'War.'

"Our emotions are quickly stirred by trappings of war. The old barbarian psychology still rules our thinking, and it is all the more insidious because it is built on the fundamentally noble emotion of sacrificing self for the good of the community. One of the most effective conditions to peace was the establishment of the Nobel prize, by the inventor of dynamite, the most effective agent of destructions yet devised. And all we need to set off the keg of dynamite which the world is today, is one of the fuses amply supplied by political and economic conditions."

Professor de Haas discussed the failure of the League of Nations, Germany's withdrawal, new rumors of war, activities of international spies, always, he explained, the first indication of actual armed conflict; but he expressed the opinion that there was no danger of offensive war from the Germans, handicapped as they are under the Versailles Treaty, commercially reduced by the United States' recognition of Russia, and isolated by even that country, its former "companion in misery."

Of the ineffectiveness of the League and the Kellogg Pact, he declared, "We have failed because we did not realize that even the most perfect peace machinery cannot function if the will to peace is lacking. We have oversimplified the problem. We have thought too often that peace rested primarily on the outcome of some grand, spectacular conference. It is not that simple."

The Japanese, be believes, will act prudently in the Far East, and Russia's understanding with this country will help to check further aggression and the danger which formerly threatened of the closing to the Russians of the port of Vladivostok. "There is money in Manchoukuo," he said. "France is making overtures already. Where there is money to be made all nations are only too ready to overlook ideals."

He deplored the higher building of tariffs and expressed the hope that the new bureau set up in Washington to supervise imports and exports might be the first step to establish orderly, planned relations between the economic life of this country and that of others.

Boston to Dedicate Restored Historic House in Roxbury

Dedication exercises of the restored historic Dillaway-Thomas house—located near the present Eliot Square in the Roxbury section of Boston—will take place at 2:30 p. m. tomorrow. This building was used as military headquarters during the siege of Boston. Gen. George Washington held conference with his officers there.

The idea of preserving this house was approved by the Massachusetts Legislature through efforts of members of the Roxbury Historical Society, and the city was authorized to spend $25,000 for the purpose. Mayor Curley arranged to have this done, as an item in the program of the George Washington Bicentennial Committee in 1932.

Erected in 1750, the house marks the location of the first settlers of Roxbury in 1630. Here vital discussions of colonial, state, national and international affairs were held. Here John Eliot, the apostle to the Indians labored notably. It is also the place where the first company of the Colonial Minutemen was organized.

In this house plans were formed for the relief of Boston when it was beseiged by the British. From the upper rear windows, General Thomas, with his spy glass, watched the movements of the British in Boston, Charlestown and elsewhere. The open air exercises will consist of the unveiling of the tablets at the street entrance. Then Mayor Curley will insert the key in the door officially opening the house which will then be open to general inspection.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Increasing cloudiness tonight; Sunday cloudy, probably followed by snow or rain; not much change in temperature; gentle variable winds, becoming fresh northeast.

Maine: Cloudy tonight and Sunday, followed by snow Sunday afternoon, not quite so cold.

Massachusetts: Cloudy tonight, possibly light snow in northwest portion; Sunday cloudy, with rain in south and rain or snow in north portion. Not much change in temperature.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Cloudy tonight; Sunday probably rain, rising temperature.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy, followed by snow beginning late tonight or Sunday; not quite so cold.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northeast and east winds over south portion, and gentle variable winds, becoming fresh northeast over north portion. Weather overcast tonight followed by rain over south portion and snow or rain over north portion Sunday.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 4:24 p. m., Sunday 5 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 8.5 feet.

Light all vehicles at 4:48 p. m.

The Monitor's Radio Time-Table

What's on the Air Tonight?

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00	Piano duo	Lady Next Door	Five o'clock revue; popular	Eddie Duchin and his orchestra
5:15	Monitor Views News	The Frolickers		
5:30	Neil Sisters	String Quartet	All-American Boy. Reis and Dunn	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie	Arlene Jackson		Local dance music.
6:00	Hill billy music	Evening Tattler;	Studio reports	Meet the Artist
6:15	Irish Minstrels	Records; talks	The Motor Parade.	Mildred Bailey
6:30	Reports; sports	News; music	Merry-Go-Round	CBS dance music
6:45	WBZ Inauguration of Governors of N. E.	Half Hour for Air Magazine	Happy Minstrel	Local dance music
7:00	50,000 Watts Power: addresses; Walter Myers, Gov. Ely and	Men; J. C. Nugent After Dinner Revue Circus sketch	Dramatic program Script Act. Elder Michaux and congregation.	Reports; news
7:15				Tito Guizar
7:30				Organ recital
7:45				Local dance music
8:00	soloists; chorus and orchestras	Handel's Messiah: soloists; chorus	Isham Jones and his orchestra	Local dance music. Getting the News.
8:15				
8:30	Boston Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Serge	of 500; Walter Logan's Orchestra	George Jessel; soloists; orch.	Organ recital and vocal soloists
8:45				
9:00	Koussevitsky, conductor; Philip Hale, commentator; Arthur Eder, announcer; all	Baron Munchausen, soloists; orch. Leo Reisman's Orchestra; soloists.	Philadelphia Orch. Stoopnagle-Budd Jacques Fisher's Orch.; soloist	Local dance music. Reports; news Band concert; Indian legend
9:15				
9:30				
9:45				
10:00	Rimsky - Korsakoff program	Saturday Night Dancing Party; Rolfe Orchestra; Law White, organ	Program from and to Byrd ship Camera Man talk. Reports; news	Hughie Connor and his orchestra News Service Kaltenborn talk
10:15				
10:30	News flashes			
10:45	Reports; sports			
11:00	WLS Barn Dance program from Chicago, with soloists and folk music	"One Man's Family," dramatic sk. Forecasts; news Hollywood on Air.	Husion Ray and his orchestra Abe Lyman and his orchestra	Glen Gray's Casa Loma Orchestra Sign off
11:15				
11:30				
11:45				

Sunday's Programs

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
12:00	Nimble Wits	Old South Church	Temple Israel	Symphonic Album
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	Home Circle	Choir and organ.	String orchestra
12:30	Radio City Concert: symphony orchestra;	University of Chicago Round Table	Madison Ensemble, mixed chorus	and soloists
12:45				Polish music
1:00	"Roxy"; soloists and mixed chorus	Morey Pearl and his orchestra	Religious period with speakers, soloists, and organist	Italian Melodies, local program
1:15				
1:30	Youth Conference, Dr. Daniel Poling	Dale Carnegie's facts program		Italian Serenaders, from New York
1:45				
2:00	Bar-X Days and Nights, sketch	Gene Arnold and the Commodores. Elisabeth Lennox, Gems of Melody	Helen Morgan and dance orchestra. Abe Lyman's Orch. and "Accordina"	Italian Melodies; accordion; solos. Organ recital and soloist
2:15				
2:30				
2:45				
3:00	Bethlehem bells	Wayne King and his orchestra	Studio recital	New York Philharmonic Orchestra, Hans Lange, conductor; soloists,
3:15	Irene Rich, talk		Dance music	
3:30	Jan Garber and his orchestra	Popular vocal Salute period	Organ recital Tenor soloist	
3:45				
4:00	Talk, Dean Archer	Fiddlers Three	The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin, address from Detroit, Mich.	glee club and Lawrence Gilman, program commentator
4:15	Concerteers, recital	Vee and Johnnie. Sentinels; chorus; soloist; orchestra.		
4:30	Dr. Harry E. Fosdick; musical program			
4:45				
5:00	President Roosevelt; Marine Band	Dream Drama	Concert music	Roses and Drums, Civil War drama
5:15		Science sketch	City of Boston celebration	Sanderson and Crumit; orch.
5:30	Grand Hotel, dramatic sketch	Talking Picture Time, sketch	Reports; news	
5:45				
6:00	Rosa Ponselle, soprano; concert orchestra, Artur Bodansky, conductor	Religious period from New York; speaker; soloists; chorus	Organ recital and soloist Hawaiian Echoes. Kaltenborn's news	Dance music Studio soloists "Smiling Ed"
6:15				
6:30				
6:45				Time and news
7:00	Ted Weems Orch.; Werrenrath, Shean	Spitalny's Orchestra; soloists.	Ethel Waters; comedian; orchestra	Evening Service of Tremont Temple Baptist Church; sermon,
7:15				
7:30	Joe Penner and Nelson Orchestra	Garden talk and news flashes	Popular vocal Rin Tin Tin	
7:45				
8:00	International relay from Benedictine monastery, Germany.	Ruby Newman and orchestra with Del Castillo and vocal sextet	Claire Majette; soloists; orchestra. Dramatic Guild sketch, "Shoes"	Rev. J. Whitcomb Brougher Boston Finnish Choir; soloist
8:15				
8:30				
8:45	Holiday drama			
9:00	George Cohan; Revelers; orchestra	Rakov Orchestra and soloists	Rapee Orchestra; Julius Tannen; Jane Froman; chorus; soloists.	Beethoven Foundation; recital
9:15				
9:30	Walter Winchell	American Album of Familiar Music		"Music Room"
9:45	Studio reports			Reports; news
10:00	Talk, Bill Williams	Jack Benny and Black Orchestra.	Phil Harris and his orchestra	Angelo Patri's Child Drama
10:15	Joe and Bateese			
10:30	Organ recital	John Kennedy	Readings; organ	New English Singers; orchestra
10:45	News flashes	Mixed chorus	Reports; news	
11:00	Radio Camera Club.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
11:15	U. S. Army Band	records; talks	Fischer Orchestra.	"Bobby Benson"
11:30	Reports; sports talk	News flashes and	"Black and Blue"	Vera Van; orch.
11:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	organ recital	Investment talk	CBS dance music.
12:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular vocalists.	Myrt and Marge.	Dance orchestra
12:15	Baby Rose Marie	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	and soloist
12:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	Lum and Abner	Music on the Air.	Organ recital
12:45	Radio Nature League.	The Goldbergs	Boake Carter	Local dance music
1:00	Side Show: baker, soloists; orchestra	Network dramatic program	Trio; orchestra. Edwin C. Hill	Studio recital "As I See It"
1:15				
1:30	Tony's Barber Shop.	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Lennie Hayton's Orch.	Melodies of Italy program
1:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra.		
2:00	Greater Minstrels; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; tenor soloist	Philadelphia Orchestra; Benchley; music	Dance program Organ recital
2:15				
2:30	Radio musical comedy program	Ship of Joy, with Hugh B. Dobbs.	Lulu McConnell, Jones's Band	Reports; news
2:45				
3:00	Marcel Rodrigo, baritone; orchestra	Gene Arnold; soloists; orchestra	Russian program. Billy Dooley and his orchestra	Wayne King and his orchestra
3:15	Rines Orchestra			News Service
3:30	News flashes	ice sketch	Reports; news	Willard Robison &
3:45				
4:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and his orchestra	Deep River Orch.
4:15	Roxy's Radio City	Weems Orchestra.		Boswell Sisters
4:30	Players; soloists;	Jack Denny and	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign Off
4:45	quartet; orchestra	his orchestra	Loma Orchestra	

Monday's Programs

	900kc-WBZ-303m	590kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
7:00	Musical Clock, record-		Organ recital	
7:15	ings; talks		Reports; news	
7:30	Relay from Bavaria,	Trio Romantique	Morning Watch	
7:45	boys' choir	Fiddlers Three	Shopping Around	
8:00	Morning Service,	Organ Rhapsody,	the Town; re-	
8:15	sermon; music	Richard Leibert	cordings and	
8:30	Reports; Lew White	Children's talk	shopping news;	Organ recital
8:45	at the organ	Dutch program	speaker	Scrap Book
9:00	Christmas Breakfast,	Greetings by	King George V	The Shopper's
9:15	music by dance or-	King George V;	of England's	Special; record-
9:30	chestra from Chi-	sketches of holi-	Christmas Mes-	ings and shop-
9:45	cago	day scenes in	sage; Madison	ping news
10:00	Cowboy Songs	England; music	Ensemble	Phantom Fingers
10:15	Clara Lu 'n' Em	Bob Emery	Bill and Ginger	Organ recital
10:30	Today's Children	Musical Toasts	Buddy Clark	Merrymakers,
10:45	"Hickory Nuts"	Musical program	Salon Gems	dance music
11:00	Christmas Morning	Christmas in the	Morning Moods,	Answer Man
11:15	Frolic: Harry Kogen's Orchestra;	South Sea Isids.	orchestral	Shopping with
11:30		Pedro Via and	Tony Wons	Dorothy Dean,
11:45	pianists; soloist	his orchestra	Rhythm Kings	recordings
12:00	The Commodores	Polish songs	Voice Experience	Noonday Musicale, organ
12:15	Reports; Wendell Hall	The Yule Log	Gypsy Nina	
12:30	National Farm and	Rex Battle's Con-	The Shoppers' Ex-	Viennese music
12:45	Home Hour; guest	cert ensemble	change; records	Airplane relay
1:00	speakers; chorus	Christmas in the	George Hall and	Dinner music by
1:15	Studio speaker	Flop House	his orchestra	string group
1:30	"Three Worriers"	Maurice Lees and	Mischa Raginsky	Sam Bittell and
1:45	Christmas Greetings	concert ensemble	and ensemble	his orchestra
2:00	by noted churchmen	Emergency Relief	Male quartet	Boston Emergency
2:15	of New England;	Campaign; talks	Captivators Orch.	Campaign of 1934;
2:30	quartet and chorus	by noted church-	Parade of the	speakers and
2:45	Metropolitan Opera:	men; choir	Champions, with	mixed quartet
3:00	Humperdinck's "Han-	Metropol. Opera:	popular soloists	Philadelphia Orch.
3:15	sel and Gretel," with	Humperdinck's	and orchestra	Scrap Book
3:30	Queena Mario, Dor-	"Hansel and Gre-	Concert music	Harry Rodgers at
3:45	othee Manski and	tel," with Queena	Christmas Greet-	the console
4:00	Editha Fleischer, so-	Mario, Dor. Man-	ings from Euro-	Hits and Encores:
4:15	pranos; Henriette	ski, Editha Fleis-	pean nations	record program
4:30	Wakefield, contralto;	cher, Henrietta	Symphony Orch.	and news about
4:45	Karl Riedel, director	Wakefield and	Happy Minstrel	shopping
5:00	Christmas in the	K. Riedel, cond.	Five o'clock revue:	Skippy sketch
5:15	Temple of Song	Popular Revue	popular	Dictators Orch.
5:30	Singing Lady	Tom Mix sketch	All-American Boy.	Melody Mart
5:45	Little Orphan Annie.	Wizard of Oz	The Cosmopolitans	"Cowboy Tom"
6:00	Radio Camera Club.	Evening Tattler;	Reports; news	"Buck Rogers"
6:15	U. S. Army Band	records; talks	Fischer Orchestra.	"Bobby Benson"
6:30	Reports; sports talk	News flashes and	"Black and Blue"	Vera Van; orch.
6:45	Lowell Thomas, news.	organ recital	Investment talk	CBS dance music.
7:00	Amos 'n' Andy	Popular vocalists.	Myrt and Marge.	Dance orchestra
7:15	Baby Rose Marie	After Dinner Revue	Just Plain Bill	and soloist
7:30	Potash & Perlmutter.	Lum and Abner	Music on the Air.	Organ recital
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8:00	Side Show: baker,	Network dramatic	Trio; orchestra	Studio recital
8:15	soloists; orchestra	program	Edwin C. Hill	"As I See It"
8:30	Tony's Barber Shop.	Lawrence Tibbett;	Bing Crosby; Lennie	Melodies of Italy
8:45	Red Davis sketch	Daly's Orchestra.	Hayton's Orch.	program
9:00	Greater Minstrels;	Gypsies Orchestra;	Philadelphia Or-	Dance program
9:15	soloists; orchestra	tenor soloist	Benchley; music	Organ recital
9:30	Radio musical com-	Ship of Joy, with	Lulu McConnell,	La Paradis Band
9:45	edy program	Hugh B. Dobbs.	Jones's Band	Reports; news
10:00	Marcel Rodrigo, bari-	Gene Arnold; solo-	Russian program.	Wayne King and
10:15	tone; orchestra	ists; orchestra	Billy Dooley and	his orchestra
10:30	Rines Orchestra		his orchestra	News Service
10:45	News flashes	ice sketch	Reports; news	Willard Robison &
11:00	Reports; sport talk	Forecasts; news	Ranny Weeks and	Deep River Orch.
11:15	Roxy's Radio City	Weems Orchestra.	his orchestra	Boswell Sisters
11:30	Players; soloists;	Jack Denny and	Glen Gray's Casa	Sign Off
11:45	quartet; orchestra	his orchestra	Loma Orchestra	

Tuesday's Features

Up to Luncheon

11:30 WBZ, United States Marine Band, Capt. William Santelmann, conductor.
12:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 WBZ, National Farm and Home Hour: speakers and orchestra.

After Luncheon

2:30 WAAB, Recordings, Vladimir Horowitz and Philadelphia Orchestra.
4:00 WNAC, United States Navy Band, Lieut. Charles Benter, conductor.
5:15 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," Henry Edison Williams.
6:45 WEEI, Cheerio's Musical Mosaic: soloists and orchestra.

Dinner and After

7:15 WBZ, "Individual Rights and the NRA," Dean Loeb, Prof. Moley and Dean Shepard.
8:00 WNAC, Eastwood Lane's "Adirondack Sketches," Freddie Rich, conductor.
8:00 WEEI, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:45 WNAC, Pray and Braggiotti, French and Italian piano team.
9:00 WNAC, Philadelphia Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conductor.
9:30 WEEI, Ed Wynn; Graham McNamee; male quartet; orchestra.
9:30 WBZ, "The Witch of Endor," sketch by NBC Players.
9:30 WNAC, Andre Kostelanetz Presents: soloists; chorus; orchestra.

Late Evening

10:00 WEEI, "The Cruise of the Seth Parker"; dramatic sketch.
10:00 WNAC, Sevitzky's music; Prof. Rogers; soloist; ensemble.
10:00 WAAB, Casa Loma Orchestra; Irene Taylor; Do Re Mi Trio.
10:45 WAAB, Evan Evans, baritone; concert orchestra.

Light Keeper Turns To Looking After Lawn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—What does a lighthouse keeper do when his light is retired after 42 years?

Years of watching a fishing village on a sand spit grow to a city of huge hotels and hurrying streams of excursion trains that bring hundreds of thousands each summer Sunday; years of tending a light at the top of a 167-foot tower, while 80-mile-an-hour gales howl and cry around the light and beat northeast rain through the cracks of the windows; while the family brings his dinner up the long winding stairs by the light of a lantern; while he dare not leave because lives might be lost at sea if that light went out.

"Well," said Capt. Knud Hansen, "what I do now is to visit with friends and keep up my flowers, and tend my lawn and wait for orders."

Mr. Hansen isn't really retired yet. The Federal Government has simply decommissioned historic old Absecon Light, landmark of Atlantic City since 1854, and told its keeper to stick around as caretaker for the moment.

That explains his having time and inclination to really tell the story of the venerable tower—the romance and adventure it has seen.

Mariners $10,000,000 Museum in Virginia Under Construction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEWPORT NEWS, Va.—The great Mariners Museum projected by Mr. Archer M. Huntington, near here is gradually assuming definite form on the 800-arce tract lying between the Newport News-Richmond Highway and the James River. The principal structure will house marine reproductions and a 50,000-volume library.

Landscaping is progressing, with designers and naturalists making the big artificial lake and surrounding woodland, marked by winding roads and bridle paths, a veritable sanctuary for wild life native to Tidewater Virginia, as well as providing a garden for all kinds of tree, shrub and flower that will thrive in this equable and delightful climate.

One brick building already erected provides facilities for workmen engaged as expert crfatsmen to reproduce models of ships and boats of every description. One is already practically completed—a 14-foot model of the S. S. President Hoover. All models are to be made on a scale of one-quarter inch to the foot.

The entire enterprise is an enormous undertaking. While officials make no estimate, it is believed trat the project will cost at least $10,000,000. Of the 811 acres, 27 acres will be reserved for a boat basin. Waters Creek was dammed to make an artificial lake of 167 acres, itself romantic in outline and environment.

The birdle path meandering through the the park is 12 miles long. One hundred acres will be devoted to gardening. In the bicinity are 190 varieties of trees and shrubs and 16 varieties of creepers; also 20 different kinds of oak. Descendants of the historic (since 1620) mulberry trees that once thrived here for the production of silkworms will also be found here. Visitors are welcome to the museum grounds.

Special Care Urged By Safety Committee In Holiday Driving

A Yuletide appeal to motorists to carry with them, behind the steering wheels of their motorcars, the true Christmas thought of "Peace on Earth Good Will Toward Men"—particularly toward their fellow motorists—was sounded today by the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety.

While remembering "to give," motorists were asked also to give more attention to the increased traffic that the holiday week-ends would bring and to drive more carefully that the good cheer of the season might become a hallowed tradition on the road.

A warning that holiday cheer of the repeal variety would not be tolerated on the road was also issued by the committee.

The committee advised all motorists that it is much better to get to the Christmas party late than to be involved in a motor accident because of impatience or carelessness.

Trucks to Pay Fees in South

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—The State Railroad Commission is calling upon 200 motortruck carriers to pay immediately fees estimated to bring approximately $50,000 into state coffers. Payment of the fees was held up while the state Motor Transportation Act was attacked in the United States Supreme Court. The court recently declared the act valid.

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Chaco Conciliators To Begin Inquiry On Christmas Day

Pan-American Delegates to Close Conference on Dec. 21

MONTEVIDEO, Uru., Dec. 23 (AP) The leaders of the seventh Pan-American Conference, which has been in session since Dec. 4, agreed today to adjourn the parley Dec. 26.

On Christmas Day the League of Nations commission will formally open negotiations in the presence of Paraguayan and Bolivian representatives to establish peace in the Chaco boreal.

Both Bolivia and Paraguay have accepted the suggestion of the Pan-American Conference that Bolivia's charges of truce violation be submitted to arbitration, and conference leaders have offered to prolong the session to the first of the year if necessary.

The Paraguayans will seek the withdrawal of troops in the Chaco to a line which will be determined by arbitration, and the demobilization of both armies, as "conditions to the security of peace," it is reported.

A Bolivian conference representative declined to indicate his country's program, but denied Bolivia had agreed to submit the whole matter to the World Court after bases of arbitration have been laid down in Montevideo, as Paraguay has indicated its willingness to do.

LA PAZ, Bol., Dec. 23 (By U. P.)—Gen. Hans Kundt, German military expert, who was relieved of his command of the Bolivian troops in the Gran Chaco last week, was named yesterday as president of the military advisory commission.

Merry Christmas in Cheerful Holiday Babel

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

However Strange the Sounds They All Mean Good Will

Millions of voices will make a multitude of strange sounds on Monday—but they will all express the same glad feeling. As the world swings around into the Christmas morning sunrise, the cry "Merry Christmas" will encircle it—but the greeting will sound very different as the daylight strikes different nations. Here are just a few of its forms as they appear on cards received here from various countries!

W.C.T.U. Recalls 'First Crusade' On Dec. 23, 1873

Event Marked by Start of Renewed Drive Against Liquor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Dec. 23—A renewed drive against liquor was launched today in more than 10,000 local W. C. T. U.'s in commemoration of the historic woman's crusade which started just 60 years ago in Hillsboro, Ohio, and led to the organization of the national and world temperance organizations.

"A new and militant program of education on the alcohol question" is set in motion with today's observances for which preparation has been under way for many months, the National W. C. T. U. announces here. The day inaugurates, according to the officers, "a national W. C. T. U. project of new aggressiveness and comprehensiveness in defense of the home and for the protection of 30,000,000 voteless citizens, the boys and girls of the United States."

"Everywhere throughout the White Ribbon world," the statement continues, "Dec. 23 will be ushered in with prayer, not only in accordance with the manner in which the first Crusade Day, Dec. 23, 1873, was begun, but with definite purpose of dedicating the future of the whole movement in the same spirit in which it was born."

The following description of the "first crusade," written by Miss Frances E. Willard, the renowned temperance leader, is recalled on this anniversary day.

"Every whirlwind has its first leaf, for the laws of motion oblige it to begin somewhere in particular. . . . The whirlwind of the Lord began in the little town of Hillsboro, on the twenty-third of December, 1873. There 70 women, without the slightest preconcerted plan, lifted their hands as silent witnesses, when asked by the good ministers and the famous lecturer Dr. Dio Lewis, if they were willing to go out from their homes and pray in the places where their husbands, sons and brothers were tempted to their ruin. There the Crusade Psalm was read; a rallying cry, "Give to the winds thy fears," was sung, and the first silent, prayerful procession of wives and mothers moved along Ohio streets."

The women continued to enter saloons and hold their religious services there until many liquor sellers signed pledges to give up the business. The movement spread from Hillsboro "like a prairie fire," until it was reported that "in 50 days it drove the liquor traffic out of 252 towns and villages and greatly increased church attendance." The formation of the national and international temperance societies which still carry on the organized attack on alcohol has been called "the sober second thought" of the crusaders.

A practical observance of the anniversary is being held at Evanston during the coming seven days. Four of them are to be devoted to a school of methods, the first of its kind, held for all persons interested in teaching the facts about alcohol to young people and adults. It is directed by Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith, president of the National W. C. T. U., and Miss Bertha R. Palmer, national director of scientific temperance instruction.

New Jersey Schools Urged to Buy 'Right'

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRENTON, N. J., Dec. 23—A saving of $2,000,000 through economies in plant operation and janitorial service can be effected in the New Jersey public schools, the Governor's School Survey Commission declared in a supplementary report to Gov. A. Harry Moore yesterday.

The cost of operating the physical school plants in New Jersey is approximately $9,000,000, of which $5,500,000 is appropriated to janitorial-engineering employees, the Commission reports. According to the committee's findings, each janitorial employee should be expected to care for 16,000 square feet of building. A part-time person should be used in a small school of 8000 square feet or less.

Economies can be effected in the purchase of fuel, light, water and power, the commission reports. It states that in a well-managed school system in New Jersey, with four-room buildings or larger, the heating should be done for $40 a room. The actual cost at present is $58.

Cotton Trade 'Code' Drafted in England

MANCHESTER, Eng. (AP)—A comprehensive scheme for controlling the English cotton industry has been drafted by the research department of the Trades Union Congress.

It proposes the establishment of a control board, drawn from employers and employees with an independent chairman, which would have power to enforce collective agreements on hours and wages, to compell amalgamations and reorganization, and to establish a central marketing authority. The scheme, which was prepared at the request of operatives' organizations, would have to be embodied in an act of Parliament. It recommends the setting up of a control board of 15 members, appointed by the president of the Board of Trade, composed of representatives of employers and workers in the cotton, spinning, cotton manufacturing, and finishing sections, and three members with experience in the marketing of cotton goods.

Michigan Rejects Act That Violates Its Constitution

Bond Issue of $16,000,000 Would Be Illegal, Senate Decides

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANSING, Mich., Dec. 23—Refusing to concede that an emergency existed warranting the scrapping of the State Constitution, Michigan this week turned down legislation in conflict therewith. The issue appears here of national interest because of frequent comment that some points of the Federal Constitution have at times been made to give ground.

The limits to which a state may rightfully go in times of stress in circumventing its Constitution through emergency acts seem to have been sharply defined by the Michigan Legislature. The argument advanced to justify a $16,000,000 bond issue bill in the face of constitutional limitations was that the State confronted an "incipient insurrection." The Senate defeated the measure, 11 to 9. Party lines were ignored.

The bill was sought by the Democratic State Administration as a means of obtaining a grant from the Federal Government for public works projects and would have allowed the State to borrow up to $16,000,000. Michigan's Constitution prohibits the borrowing of more than $250,000 at any one time unless to "repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State, or aid the United States in time of war."

That the proposed law presented "not a question of humanity but that of tearing up the State Constitution," was the viewpoint of Senator Edward B. McKenna, a Democrat and one of the legislators who opposed the measure.

Only two major bills were passed by the Legislature, which met in extraordinary session. One was the Liquor Control Act setting up a dual system of state stores and private distributors for the sale of bottled hard liquors, and authorizing sale of strong drinks by the glass only after local approval in each municipality. The other was an act establishing an emergency relief fund of $12,500,000 to bolster the public school system.

Adobe Fire Station Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRAWLEY, Calif.—This city is to have a "costless" fire station of native adobe construction, to match its famous city hall, built of mud bricks by labor exchanged for overdue taxes and water bills, keeping the city solvent. The fire station was started Dec. 14, and is to be built from Civil Works Administration federal funds, again costing Brawley almost no actual cash outlay.

Farmers' Union Asks Federal Aid In 12-Point Plan

Demands Show Legislative Thought of Farm Strike Move, Chicago Hears

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Twelve demands of the most radical of the big farm organizations were expounded to farmers here today by Mr. John A. Simpson, president of the National Farmers' Union. His views appear of special public interest as largely expressing the legislative thought of the farm strike movement.

Mr. Simpson at once brought to the front the unusual position the Farmers' Union occupies among the farm groups by declaring it to be "the farmers' only nation-wide class organization in the United States." As a matter of fact, however, it holds a midway place between the more conservative Farm Bureau and Grange on one side and the much more radical Communist farm group on the other. The Communists are following along in the ruts in the road made by the Farmers' Union, copying the farm strike and other extreme measures, and seeking to carry them farther than the Farmers' Union.

The program which the Farmers' Union chief gave to farmers today through the National Broadcasting Company follows:

"1. The Frazier bill providing for the Government refinancing farmers at a rate of 1½ per cent interest.

"2. The Swank-Thomas bill providing for Government regulation of the marketing of farm crops on a basis of the farmer receiving for that porton of his crop needed for domestic consumption a price not less than cost of production including a reasonable profit.

"3. The Wheeler bill providing for the remonetization of silver.

"4. The Thomas bill which provides for the Government issuing full legal tender noninterest-bearing currency to pay the debts of the nation instead of issuing more interest-bearing bonds.

"5. We support such rates on net incomes as will pay the running expenditures of Government."

"6. We are opposed to the large appropriations being made in preparation for war. We are also unalterably opposed to compulsory military training in any form and, especially in tax-supported institutions of learning.

"7. We are opposed to the federal taxes on gasoline and to the diversion of tax funds raised by the various states from road building and maintenance purposes.

"8. We believe Congress should pass such legislation as would, absolutely prohibit gambling in farm products by boards of trade, cotton exchanges and other speculators.

"9. It is our position that so long as industry is protected by tariffs, agriculture is entitled to the same protection.

"10. We urge the next session of Congress to pass such legislation as will give the Philippines immediate and absolute independence.

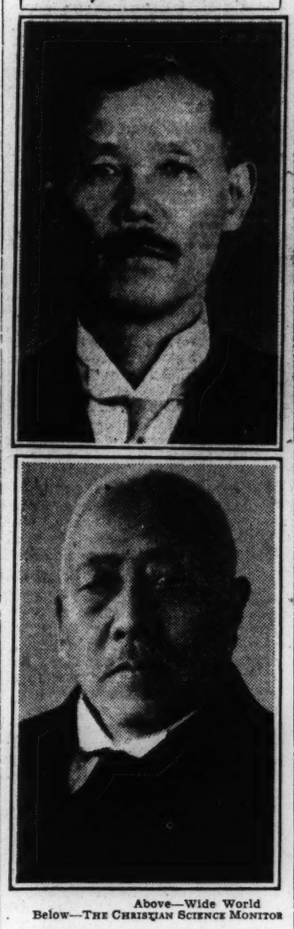
"11. We favor further and more effective legislation against the use of Oriental oils in the manufacture of oleomargarine.

"12. We favor such legislation as will place the manufacture and distribution of all intoxicating liquors in the hands of the Government. This would remove profit, which is the biggest element of evil in the liquor traffic."

Standard Gas Budget

Standard Gas & Electric Company's preliminary construction budget for 1934 will total $11,792,233 for public utility companies in the system, according to John J. O'Brien, president of the company. The foregoing amount includes estimated expenditures of $1,418,464 to complete construction work now in progress at utility properties in the Standard Gas & Electric Company system.

Tokyo Contenders



Above—Wide World
Below—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Spokesmen of Factions

Above—Reijiro Wakatsuki, Defender of Parliamentary System. Below—Admiral Viscount Saito, Exponent of Present Super-Party Control.

Japan Divided on Question Of Return to Party Rule

(Continued from Page 1)

confidence in the fundamentals of parliamentary rule.

Comparison of Conditions

Typical of Baron Wakatsuki's views are statements he made in an address at Sendai in which he asked in effect whether Japan would be better off under government of a small autocratic group than under the party parliamentary system.

The speaker thought not. He compared conditions in Japan to those existing in Italy as an example of such autocracy as he had in mind, and then with Soviet Russia. He pleaded for cautious action in this time of crisis.

"Some people are saying that Japan will be faced with a crisis in 1935 and 1936," the Baron began, according to Nippon Depo's account. "I do not share this view. If there ever has been a crisis in this country it is here today. We are now passing through a period that is the most momentous in our history. This is a time for us to make provision against the future, and if we make a serious mistake today, woe unto us later.

Questions Motives of Proponents

"It is to be regretted that at this important juncture there exists a body of opinion in Japan which favors a change in our political and economic system. People of this school of thought would have the country adopt an economic system similar to that obtaining in the Soviet Union.

"Unfortunately the motives of such people are not entirely unalloyed. Their concern is not to promote the welfare of the people but to do and to say things which strike their own imaginations. At no time has there been a greater need for us to exercise care in our conduct and our speech.

"Parliamentarism is unpopular with a certain section of the Japanese public. But I ask, would an autocracy such as that envisaged be better than what now exists? Has the parliamentary system of government failed in Japan? We fought the Chinese war and the Russian war under the parliamentary system, and we won those wars under the parliamentary system. It is under the parliamentary system that we have attained our present prosperity.

Where is there the need of adopting a more autocratic system when the parliamentary system so well serves our purposes?

Finds Abolition of Freedom

"Some of us are infatuated with the idea of Fascism. These people talk as if, under a Fascist régime, Japan would make stupendous progress. They point to Italy as a shining example of what a good thing Fascism is. But I do not envy Italy at all: there is no freedom there.

"Of late there has been a great deal of talk about Fascism in Japan. Protagonists of that system are telling us that the parliamentary theory has been a failure—that it has proved to be merely a form of government by the ignorant masses. If any great section of our population comes to this view, the future of Japan will be hopeless.

"Then there is Communism. But it, too, seems to have failed to bring happiness to those who have gone in for us. Conditions in Russia, which has adopted Communism to the limit, are in themselves a refutation of the argument that Communism brings happiness. In that country now there are 1,600,000 Bolsheviki trampling 160,000,000 people underfoot. No wonder that a majority of Russians are finding it difficult to exist; economic progress is out of the question in a community where there is no private initiative.

"The parliamentary system in Japan has stood the test of time. We must defend it at all cost."

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NEW YORK CITY
Greetings
With the old year drawing to a close, we are glad to take this opportunity of expressing our thanks and best wishes for the New Year to the many Monitor readers who have stopped here when in New York. Likewise, greetings and an advance assurance of satisfaction to all new guests.
Room with private bath $3, $3.50, $4
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The Editor's Puzzle

205

~~Having taken upon of this at the factory~~ 9" ~~no~~ cleaning for the special ~~what~~ attention ~~one~~ required by our machine," said the salesman. ~~"This statement has been~~ times I have frequently ~~seen this tested out and having~~ proved ~~to be many times a~~ to my satisfaction you ~~can take my word for it~~

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page).

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Oklahoma Five Is Favored By Greater Height

Sooner Basketball Team May Score Upset in Big Six Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORMAN, Okla., Dec. 23—Possessing height for the first time in five years, the University of Oklahoma basketball team has started its thirteenth consecutive season under the tutelage of Coach H. V. McDermott. Although Kansas and Missouri are being mentioned most prominently for the "Big Six" Conference championship, the Sooners, with five lettermen, four squad men and eight tall sophomores, probably will be a serious threat for the title when they open their Conference season against Iowa State here Jan. 13.

Lose Two Good Scorers

Loss of A. B. Beck, All-Conference forward and best ball-handler developed in the Conference for years, and also of E. B. Anderson, the other forward, means the 1934 Sooners have lost the two best scorers and two best floor men on last year's team. However, the squad hopes to atone for this with superior height, not only at the center position, but also every other position on the floor. With a team averaging 6 feet 1 inch in height, and 175 pounds in weight, Oklahoma will wage an aggressive fight for the Conference crown.

Leading the returning "O" men is the All-Conference guard from last year, Omar M. Browning '35, a splendid floor man and skilled shooter under the hoop. Other returning "O" winners are E. E. Bross '34, pinch-hitting forward who may play regularly this year; H. H. LeCrone '34, the defensive rebound star; P. S. Main '34, big left-hand guard, and S. B. Tyler '35, capable reserve guard.

Upon C. O. Munson '36, big squad man who became eligible in midseason last year, depends much of Oklahoma's hope this year. Munson is the only player on the Oklahoma squad who consistently can outjump other centers in the Conference, but unless he improves on both offense and defense can't be used regularly. Coach McDermott declares Munson is showing some development.

Other Squad Men

Other squad men besides Munson are F. N. Cobb '35, reserve forward; J. C. Robertson '35, and W. B. Vaughan '35. Cobb and Robertson are much improved players over last year but Vaughan hasn't been able to practice much.

E. W. Warren '36 appears to be the outstanding sophomore prospect. He is a cool, accurate shot, a good defensive player, and is stacking up as the best rebound player. J. J. Needy '36 is a fine ball-handler and R. W. Tone '36 an aggressive player. W. H. LeCrone '36 is a fourth sophomore who apparently has good possibilities. He is a guard who can shoot, play the floor and defend with fair success. Other sophomores include D. R. Hays '36, an agile six-footer who has fine shooting coördination, and C. F. Dinger '36, K. F. Wallace '36, and E. A. Southward '36.

Man-for-Man Defense

Coach McDermott, who has always been known for his quick-breaking teams, will use this style again this year, supplementing it with a man-for-man defense that always has been noted for the Oklahoma players' ability to successfully check their opponents to a team mate when shouldered from the opponent by a block.

Last year Kansas won the "Big Six" championship with Oklahoma second, defeating Oklahoma in the final game at Lawrence after the Sooners had trimmed them at Norman. Oklahoma hasn't lost a Conference game on its home floor for two years.

Harvard Chess Men Win League Title By Defeating Yale

H-Y-P-D Chess League

College	Matches Won	Tied	Lost	Games Won	Lost
Harvard	3	0	0	9½	2½
Yale	2	0	1	8	4
Princeton	1	0	2	4½	7½
Dartmouth	0	1	2	2	10

Individual Standing

Player, Class, College	Won	Lost
E. W. Marchand '36, Harvard	3	0
J. B. Hickam '36, Harvard	3	0
F. B. Stilmar '36S, Yale	2½	½
R. M. Ryder '37, Yale	2	1
S. S. Coggan '34, Harvard	2	1
E. M. Borsodi '34, Yale	2	1
E. T. McCormick '35, Princeton	2	1
E. A. Wendling '35S, Yale	1½	1½
H. E. Schroeder '36, Harvard	1½	1½
E. J. Jackson '36, Princeton	1½	1½
G. H. Lucas '36, Princeton	1	2
R. J. Fowle '34, Dartmouth	1	2
E. M. Schara Jr. '37, Dartmouth	1	2
E. L. Hilton '24, Dartmouth	0	3
J. P. Dean '36, Dartmouth	0	3
H. E. Clearman Jr. '34, Princeton	0	3

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Harvard University won the annual H-Y-P-D chess tournament with Yale, Princeton and Dartmouth, yesterday, when the final round was played at the Marshall Chess Club. Starting with a lead of half a point over Yale University, the four won two and drew one of its contests with the New Haven representatives, for a total of 9½, with Yale second, with 8. Princeton and Dartmouth broke even in the other match in the final round, giving Princeton third place with 4½, while Dartmouth had a score of two, both in the final round. This victory gives Harvard six legs on the Belden-Stephen Trophy, against two for Princeton and one for Yale.

The summaries:

Yale		Harvard		Openings
1. E. M. Borsodi '34	1	S. S. Coggan '34	0	Indian Defense
2. R. M. Ryder '37	0	E. W. Marchand '36	1	Queens Gambit Declined
3. E. A. Wendling '36S	0	J. B. Hickam '36	1	Reti
4. F. B. Stilmar '36S	½	H. E. Schroeder '36	½	Queens Gambit Declined
	1½		2½	

Yale played white on odd boards.

Dartmouth		Princeton		Openings
1. J. P. Dean '36	0	E. T. McCormick '35	1	Queens Gambit Declined
2. R. J. Fowle '34	1	H. E. Clearman Jr. '34	0	Queens Pawn
3. E. L. Hilton '24	0	E. J. Jackson '36	1	Sicilian
4. E. M. Schara Jr. '37	1	G. H. Lucas '36	0	Petroff Defense
	2		2	

Dartmouth played white on odd boards.

California Tennis Players Dominate The Top Rankings

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—California tennis players dominate first places in the junior, boys' and girls' ranking lists released by the United States Lawn Tennis Association today.

J. Donald Budge of Oakland tops the junior singles, while C. Gene Mako and W. Bennett Dey, both of Los Angeles, lead the junior doubles ranking.

Robert Harmon of Oakland tops both the boys' singles and doubles lists, sharing the team position with Robert Riggs of Los Angeles.

Bonnie R. Miller of Los Angeles is first in the girls' singles and doubles. Frances S. Herron, another Los Angeles star, shares the double position with Miss Miller. The lists:

Junior Singles

1—J. Donald Budge, Oakland, Calif.
2—C. Gene Mako, Los Angeles, Calif.
3—Jay Cohn, Los Angeles, Calif.
4—Ramsay Potts, Memphis, Tenn.
5—George Ball, El Paso, Texas.
6—Ralph Burns, Indianapolis, Ind.
7—William Seward, Berkley Hills, Calif.
8—W. Bennett Dey, Los Angeles, Calif.
9—Joseph Abrams, New York, N. Y.
10—Russell Ball, El Paso, Texas.

Junior Doubles

1—C. Gene Mako and W. Bennett Dey.
2—J. Donald Budge and William Seward.
3—George and Russell Ball.
4—Ramsay Potts & Ernest Sutter.
5—Robert Nihousen and Sumner Rodman.
6—Vernon John and Fred Renker.
7—Burtz Bulware and Richard Dunlop.
8—George Dullnig and Paschall Walthall.
9—John Graeber and John Noblin.
10—Joseph Abrams and Marvin Freudenheim.

Boys' Singles

1—Robert Harmon, Oakland, Calif.
2—Robert Riggs, Los Angeles, Calif.
3—Charles Shostrom, Chicago, Ill.
4—Warren Christner, Topeka, Kan.
5—Russell Bobbitt, Atlanta, Ga.
6—Lyman Crossman, White Plains, N. Y.
7—Robert Law, Marromat, Mass.
8—Roy Velinder, San Antonio, Texas.
9—Arthur Jorgensen, Chicago, Ill.
10—Emil Colmenares, Houston, Texas.

Boys' Doubles

1—Robert Harmon and Robert Riggs.
2—Arthur Jorgensen and Charles Shostrom.
3—Lyman Crossman and Peter Lauck.
4—Warren Christner and Robert Renker.
5—William Condy and Arthur Nielsen Jr.
6—George Coquillard and John Kettas.
7—Edward Lindsay and Donald McNeill.
8—Daniel Chiddister and Gaberd Kramer.
9—Robert Borcherdt and Roy Velinder.
10—Russell Bobbitt and Emil Colmenares.

Girls' Singles

1—Bonnie R. Miller, Los Angeles, Calif.
2—Elizabeth Kesting, St. Paul, Minn.
3—Frances S. Herron, Los Angeles, Calif.
4—Millicent Hirsch, New York, N. Y.
5—May Hope-Doeg, Santa Monica, Calif.
6—Dorothy M. Bundy, Los Angeles, Calif.
7—Helen L. Jones, Boston, Mass.
8—Helen L. Grawn, Detroit, Mich.
9—Helen Pedersen, Stamford, Conn.
10—Patty Kilmartin, Miami Beach, Fla.

Girls' Doubles

1—Bonnie R. Miller and Frances S. Herron.
2—Millicent Hirsch and Elizabeth Kesting.
3—Helen Pedersen and Mariette Agrimbau.
4—Helen L. Jones and Helen L. Grawn.
5—Marion Crozier and Matilda Fassitt.

English Swordsmen Win From Scottish In A Close Contest

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH, Scot. — Competing without the services of the reigning champions of foil, saber, and épée, the swordsmen of England defeated those of Scotland in the recent annual match here for the King Edward VII Challenge Cup. Each team scored 24 victories and the title went to the Englishmen because they were hit only 108 times against 120. This is the closest contest Scotland has given England since the international fixture was started in 1928. The results each year have been: 1928, won by England, 31 victories to 17; 1929, England, 25 to 34; 1930, England, 29 to 19; 1932, England, 31 to 17.

The match is fought alternately in England and Scotland and the initial contest was at the Hotel Victoria, London. The number of representatives in each team is subject to mutual decision each year.

This year the Englishmen won in the foil section by 11 victories to 5, while the position was reversed at exactly the same score in the sabers bouts. The 16 épée matches were equally divided. H. D. H. Bartlett, holder of the Doyne Memorial Cup, gave a splendid exhibition with the foil and was undefeated in his four contests for England. The only other men immune from defeat were C. H. Cammell and Rear-Admiral W. S. Leveson-Gower, each of whom gained four wins for Scotland with the saber. The summary:

	W.	L.
Foils		
England		
H. D. H. Bartlett	4	0
D. M. Paterson	3	1
F. S. Hoppe	2	2
D. Lewis	2	2
Scotland		
A. H. C. Hope	3	1
J. L. Hope	1	3
W. C. A. Milligan	1	3
L. G. Morrison	0	4
Epée		
England		
C. L. de Beaumont	3	1
H. D. H. Bartlett	1	3
J. R. Fitzmaurice	2	2
E. J. Morten	2	2
Scotland		
C. R. Cammell	3	1
P. M. Gedge	3	1
J. W. Tait	1	3
J. B. Cormack	1	3
Sabers		
England		
J. B. Ridley-Martin	2	2
A. G. Pilbrow	2	2
G. F. Wright	1	3
R. J. P. Stewart	0	4
Scotland		
Rear-Admiral W. S. Leveson-Gower	4	0
C. R. Cammell	4	0
J. L. Hope	2	2
Lieut.-Commander E. T. Keeling	1	3

Shea Not to Compete

HANOVER, N. H., Dec. 23 (AP)—J. A. (Jack) Shea, captain of the Dartmouth winter sports team, will not be with the Indians when they gather at Lake Placid, N. Y., for the college-week meet that opens on Dec. 28. The Olympic and intercollegiate skating champion is in poor physical condition and his complete withdrawal from intercollegiate competition may follow, for he has been spending much time on his studies in preparation to entering a law school next year. Whether he competes or not, Shea will continue as the Dartmouth captain and as the president of the Intercollegiate Winter Sports Union, controlling body for winter sports in the North American colleges.

British Sports Letter

Continental Soccer Comes to Britain

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

THERE has recently been a more pronounced and genuine international flavor about Association football here than ever before, thanks to the visit of the national sides of Austria and France. The former drew with Scotland, at a score of 2 goals apiece, and then, under the name of First Vienna Club, lost, 2 to 4, to the celebrated Arsenal side in London; while the Frenchmen played one game, against England, and were beaten, 4 to 2.

These results show clearly the enormous strides made in continental soccer since the war. Up to 1914, such scores, with the pick of England's paid talent involved, would have seemed a fantastic prophecy.

"International" soccer, as the British fan knows it, is ordinarily an insular affair, in which England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales measure their strength against one another. And the only game which generates enthusiasm comparable to that in the cup and league competitions is the annual clash between the "hereditary foes" of the game, England and Scotland. A reason for the lessening of interest in the other encounters is the fact that the international tournament has been subordinated to club interests.

At the end of each league season it is customary for "official" British sides to play on the Continent, but by then soccer is off the boil here, and the fans do not pay particular heed to the results from abroad, even when they tell of reverses at the hands (or, rather, feet) of foreigners. The current impression is that the traveling professionals, with an arduous campaign just ended, are not taking the opposition really seriously, that they are "stale," or that they are playing under unusual conditions. 'It would be different over here," says the man in the shilling section, and he resumes the discussion of next season's league prospects.

Austrians Make Impression

Well, it has not been so very different "over here." The Austrians made their first appearance on British soil last winter and gave England's strongest eleven a great fight. The visitors' methods, especially in defense, confused the professionals, and if the Austrians had had more "finish," they would not have been excessively flattered by a victory. As it was, they were brilliant in midfield, but could not bring their attacks to a proper climax. All the same, they made a great impression on the British public and press.

This season the Austrians played against Scotland, and they held their own throughout. Again, weakness in front of goal was the main reason why they failed to win. That, coupled with the clever positional play of the opposing halfbacks. The Austrians themselves have developed rather on the lines of traditional Scottish soccer—that is to say, they keep the ball close to the ground and favor close passing—and they gave the home defenders a great deal to think about. They proved themselves to be, to all intents and purposes, as good as Britain's best.

Playing subsequently against the Arsenal, champion team of the English League and leader this season in the First Division, the Austrians did rather better than the score would seem to show. They were up against teamwork of an advanced type—there is more cohesion, of course, in a really good club side than in a "scratch" national eleven—and they had evidence of the outstanding individual skill of such celebrated Arsenal players as Clifford Bastin, Alec James and Joseph Hulme.

The Austrians' claim to be the strongest soccer side in continental Europe was supported by the superiority of their play to that of the Frenchmen, who came to England a week later. The last previous international soccer match between France and England in England was away back in 1910, when a home team, consisting entirely of amateurs, won by 10 goals to 1. The advance in French soccer since then is, of course, enormous, but, by comparison with the Austrians, they sadly lacked cohesion and tactical capacity.

French Passes Go Astray

It often seemed as though there were 12 Englishmen on the field to 10 Frenchmen. This was because French passes were going astray, and the Englishmen were quick as lightning to intercept them. There were moments reminiscent of the time when Spain was routed in London the season before last. There was the same "copybook" football, played almost in slow motion, as if the opposition was there merely to watch. But for the dashing work in goal of Defosse, the score would have been very different. With England definitely on top in the second half, the visiting custodian had an enormously busy time. He acquitted himself with great distinction. Of the four goals scored by England, only one could be attributed to an error on Defosse's part. That was the third, due to his misjudging the flight of a spinning ball. The other scoring shots were a terrific slam with which G. H. Camsell rounded off a solo run; a free kick by Brooks of such prodigious force that it rebounded out of the net into the field of play, and an amazing effort from near the corner flag by Camsell, who kicked the ball obliquely onto, and thence under, the crossbar. One or two Frenchmen were brilliant, but the Englishmen were never worried as they were by the Austrians.

True to the best traditions of international sport, Britain gave a big welcome to the thousands of supporters who came across the water with their teams. After the French match, indeed, the contents bills of one of the London evening papers carried an announcement entirely in French —a phenomenon which caused great delight and many "regardez" as the visitors gave London a once over during the evening.

Confidence Expressed In Gates' Plan at Penn

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 23 (AP)—The trustees of the University of Pennsylvania yesterday reaffirmed their confidence in the Gates' plan of intercollegiate athletic activity at Penna.

At the same time, the board reappointed Lawson Robertson, Harvey Harman and Russell Callow as coaches of track, football, and crew, respectively, for three-year periods.

The board voted confidence in and adherence to the Gates' plan after receiving the report of Dr. E. LeRoy Mercer, dean of the department of physical education, on the progress and operation of the policy.

The report recognized that the plan "has been criticized in certain quarters," but held that this has occurred "because it has not been understood."

Spring football practice, barred by the Gates' plan, will be held in a modified form next spring as it was this year, the report said.

Star Class Race Changes

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Star class sloops will be seen racing out in Long Island next summer more than in the harbors as the result of a decision made last night at the meeting of the Western Long Island Sound fleet of the International Star Class Association. The change resulted from a redistribution of the boats in the fleet, which are now about equally divided between the south shore of the Sound, or in the Long Island bays, and the north shore, or in Westchester and Connecticut. Adrian Iselin was elected fleet captain. E. S. White was chosen as fleet lieutenant of the north shore; Rufus Smith, fleet lieutenant of the south shore; J. R. Robinson, treasurer; G. W. Korper Jr., secretary; G. A. Cerry, W. B. Campbell and Kenneth Millett, governors; H. B. McGowan, recorder, and Hugh Campbell, chairman of the Class B committee.

New York Clubs in Action

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—The New York clubs in the Eastern Amateur Hockey League were all in action yesterday. At Madison Square Garden, used for the first time in the series, New York Athletic Club encountered Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club of Brooklyn, while at the Bronx Coliseum, Bronx Hockey Club encountered St. Nicholas Club, which was making its début in the championship. New York Athletic Club won, 1 to 0, Stewart B. Iglehart, of Yale and polo fame, making the lone Winged-Foot goal, while overtime play at Coliseum resulted in a Bronx Hockey Club victory, 3 to 2.

Plan to Increase Scoring

MONTREAL, Dec. 23 (AP)—A move to increase scoring in the National Hockey League, possibly inspired by Thursday night's two scoreless games, has been put forward by James Strachan, president of Montreal Maroons. At the next meeting of the board of governors, he said, yesterday, he will advocate reducing the size of goalkeepers' pads by 1½ inches and increasing the size of the nets six inches. "Anyone who follows hockey can see that goaltenders have improved consistently in the last three years," he said. "They have gone ahead faster than any forwards. Now they have the protection of the new crease as well to help them."

College Basketball Results

Baker 36, Haskell 17.
Cincinnati 27, Hanover 25.
Dartmouth 41, 7th Regiment 27.
De Paul 35, Nebraska 11.
Grinnell 43, Iowa Central 19.
Hope 31, Michigan S. N. 30.
Illinois 40, Washington 36.
Illinois Normal 34, Thornton J. C. 28.
Kentucky 42, Tulane 29.
Knox 33, Beloit 25.
Long Island 54, Cooper Union 16.
New York 44, Columbia 29.
Notre Dame 34, Bradley Tech 27.
Pittsburg (Kan.) 22, Colorado 15.

McGill Team Defeats Harvard at Montreal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL, Dec. 23—McGill University defeated Harvard by 8 to 1 here last night in the twentieth hockey game played between the two universities since 1894, and it was the thirteenth victory for the locals who have outscored Harvard 78 to 55. The visitors had a big team, but after the first period their defense collapsed and the McGill forwards slipped through for frequent shots on Capt. Paul deB. deGive, who was twice forced to retire for repairs.

Robertson scored the only goal of the first period after 13 minutes of play, but in the second the winners ran in four and added three in the third before A. F. Duffy Jr. '36 scored Harvard's only goal less than three minutes from the end of the game. The summary:

McGill	Harvard
Robertson, Shaughnessy, lw	
	rw, Holmes, Callaway, Hallowell
Farquharson, Elie, c	
	c, Beale, Lincoln, Kirkland
Farmer, McGill, rw	lw, Hasler, Choate
Hall, Crutchfield, ld	rd, Watts, Duffey
Meiklejohn, rd	ld, Gleason, Duffey
McHugh, g	g, deGive

Score—McGill 8, Harvard 1. Goals—McGill 2, Farmer 2, Crutchfield 2, Robertson and Shaughnessy for McGill; Duffey for Harvard. Assists—McGill 2, Crutchfield 2, Farquarharson, Farmer, Hall and Shaughnessy for McGill; Lincoln for Harvard. Referees—C. Smeaton and W. Campbell. Time—Three 20m. periods.

Macdonald Smith Holds Lead

PASADENA, Calif., Dec. 23 (AP)—The sizzling 67 that Macdonald Smith posted in the first qualifying round of the Pasadena open championship Thursday was still the best of the lot last night as the top-heavy field of 205 contestants was pared to those with 78 or better. Fay Coleman of Culver City, former Southern California amateur titleholder, and Willard Hutchinson of Santa Barbara brought in 69's to get a three-way tie for second place with Paul Runyan of White Plains, N. Y., who made his Thursday. Harry Cooper of Chicago and Olin A. Dutra of Santa Monica each had 70, one under par.

Australian Cricket

MELBOURNE, Australia, Dec. 23 (Canadian Press)—Opening an interstate cricket match with New South Wales here yesterday the Victoria eleven put on some fancy scoring to run up 294 for five wickets. Woodfull, the Australian test captain, had 60; O'Brien, 86, and Darling, 78, not out. At Adelaide, South Australia also piled up an imposing score to start the match with Queensland, having 338 runs for seven wickets when stumps were drawn. Ryan, with 124, and Tobin, 54, not out, were top scorers.

Colby Joins N. E. I. A. A.

AMHERST, Mass., Dec. 23 (AP)—Colby College has been elected to membership in the New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association, Secretary-Treasurer L. L. Derby of Massachusetts State College, announced yesterday. The vote was taken by mail. Next year's track meet will be held at Worcester Tech on May 12, with Colby, Connecticut State, Massachusetts State, Middlebury, Norwich, Rhode Island State, Trinity, Tufts, Vermont and Worcester Tech competing.

Weaver Signs Contract

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Dec. 23 (AP)—Jim Weaver, tall pitcher who won 35 games for Newark of the International League last season, has signed a contract with the Browns. Weaver, obtained by Manager Rogers Hornsby in a round-about trade at the recent baseball meeting in Chicago, came to St. Louis Thursday from his home in Covington Ky. Terms of the one-year contract were not announced.

College Hockey Results

McGill 8, Harvard 1.
Olympic Club 8, Dartmouth 3.

Bayside Increases Its Class B Lead Without Playing

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Standing—New York Group

	Rounds W.	L.	Matches W.	L.	P.C.
Bayside Tennis Club	4	0	20	0	1.000
City Athletic Club	3	1	12	8	.750
Princeton Club	3	1	10	10	.750
Crescent A.-H. C.	3	2	16	9	.600
Yale Club	3	2	16	9	.600
Harvard Club	2	2	8	12	.500
Columbia U. C.	1	4	9	16	.200
New York A. C.	1	4	8	17	.200
Squash Club	0	4	1	19	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Bayside Tennis Club, unbeaten leaders, did not even have to play to win another round in the New York group of the Metropolitan Class B squash tennis team championship, when the fifth round was played yesterday. The Squash Club failed to get a team together, and the visitors won by default, 5 to 0.

Crescent Athletic-Hamilton Club also profited by a default, when Columbia University Club could not assemble its team so close to the holidays, and let the match go, also at 5 to 0.

Princeton Club climbed into a tie for second place, when it took the odd match from Harvard Club on its own courts, 3 to 2, while City Athletic Club had a bye.

The other match played resulted in a victory for Yale Club, 4 to 1, over New York Athletic Club, on the courts of the latter.

Metropolitan Squash Tennis Class B Team Championship—New York Group

—Fifth Round

Yale Club 4, New York A. C. 1

W. D. Hoag Jr., Yale Club, defeated Walter Oertly, 15—6, 15—8.
J. S. Becker, Yale Club, defeated J. J. Lordi, 15—9, 15—4.
C. F. Weidlich, Yale Club, defeated S. A. Thompson, 8—15, 15—8, 15—8.
C. H. Bohland Jr., New York, defeated W. W. Stokes Jr., 15—8, 15—4.
W. J. Hammerslough, Yale Club, defeated P. R. Lawson, 15—9, 15—10.

Princeton Club 3, Harvard Club 2

L. B. Dailey, Princeton Club, defeated R. C. Flack, 15—3, 10—15, 15—4.
O. C. Stanton, Harvard Club, defeated F. S. Whitehouse, 8—15, 15—12, 15—12.
H. D. Wood, Princeton Club, defeated J. S. Murphy, 15—9, 15—5.
F. H. Merrill, Princeton Club, defeated Joseph Larocque, 15—7, 6—16, 15—7.
Denning Miller, Harvard Club, defeated M. C. Markham, 15—10, 17—14.

Kelly and Ponzi Win Matches in Playoff For Second Place

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—In the first day's playoff to decide the second-place winner in the world professional pocket billiard tournament here, George Kelly of Philadelphia and Andrew Ponzi, also of Philadelphia, won games over James Caras of Wilmington, Del., and William Mosconi of Philadelphia, respectively.

Kelly defeated Caras, 125 to 59, in 38 innings, and Ponzi downed Mosconi, 125 to 57, in 13 innings. In the night game played between the two afternoon losers, Caras took the game 125 to 51 in seven innings. High runs scored were: Kelly 41, Caras 31, Mosconi 27 in his game with Ponzi, while the latter counted 23. In the third game Caras had a 57 to a 17. Scores by innings:

George Kelly—15 7 0s 0s 13 0s 0s 0 22s 7s 0 0 0s 2 0 0s 0s 0 0 0 41s 0s 0 0 0s 0 0s 0s 0 1 0 0 0s 0 11 0s 0s 23—125. Scratches—17. High Run—41. Innings—38.

J. S. Caras—0 20 0s 0s 0 0 0s 0s 1s 0s 0 6 0s 0 4s 1s 0s 0 0 0 1 0s 0s 1 0 0s 0 0s 0s 12 0 0 0s 0 0s 31 0s 0—59. Scratches—18. High Run—31. Innings—38.

Andrew Ponzi—0s 23 22 9 5 10 6 20s 0s 5 18 10—125. Scratches—3. High Run—23. Innings—13.

William Mosconi—0 0s 0s 0 16s 7 7s 1 0s 0s 1s 5 27—57. Scratches—7. High Run—27. Innings—13.

J. S. Caras—0 3 30 0 0 57 35—125. High Run—57. Innings—7.

William Mosconi—16 8 11 17 0 f—51. Foul—1. Innings—6.

Black Hawks' Speed To Test Bruins Tonight

Chicago Black Hawks make their second trip of the present National Hockey League season to the Boston Garden tonight to play the Boston Bruins. Their first invasion resulted in a Bruin victory, 2 to 0, and the Hawks retaliated when the locals visited Chicago next by halting the Bruins, 1 to 0.

Bruins will be without Eddie Shore, but more help is expected from Babe Siebert, who will be better acclimated to his new Boston team mates. Chicago also may be handicapped in that Art Coulter, sturdy defenseman, has not been playing in recent games.

There are few teams equal to skating with the Hawks and tonight will be an exhibition of the locals meeting speed with skill and experience. Thompson and Gardiner, rival goalies, always furnish an interesting duel in goal tending.

International Hockey League

	Won	Tied	Lost	Goals For	Agst.	P.C.
Buffalo	7	4	4	38	27	18
Syracuse	8	0	6	39	25	16
Detroit	7	2	6	28	36	16
Windsor	7	0	8	32	35	14
Cleveland	6	1	7	36	39	13
London	5	1	9	24	35	11

Results Dec. 22

Buffalo 2, London 1.
Windsor 2, Detroit 1.

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Who wouldn't be a mail man—at sea?

It sounds like a cinch, but it isn't. Even though postal workers regard the ocean mail clerk's job as the cream of the service, they realize it entails hard work and long hours.

Transatlantic liners thrive on the mail. This is the season when postal consignments are measured in terms of tons instead of pounds. Every piece has to be canceled and sorted while crossing the Atlantic.

It is strenuous work but it has its compensations. Ocean mail clerks rate as first-class passengers in the way of meals and accommodations. Their work rooms or "post office" in the United States liners Manhattan and Washington comprise what are believed to be the most adequate postal accommodations afloat. They are located on E deck, 72 feet long and 28 feet wide.

Wanamaker Established Service

Back in the early nineties, John Wanamaker, United States Postmaster-General at that time, established the American Sea Post Office. Its history is closely identified with that of the American Merchant Marine, dating back to inauguration of American flag steamship services by the International Mercantile Marine Company between New York, Cherbourg and Southampton, 40 years ago.

The steamers New York and Paris, the latter being renamed the Philadelphia, of the American Line, maintained an express service and since that time sea post offices have been carried on steamers of the associated companies of the I. M. M. with only one interruption. That was in 1917 when the United States entered the World War. The service was revived in 1923.

During all these years, the sea post has figured largely in the facilities furnished to the general public on both sides of the Atlantic and to passengers traveling on steamers of the American line, the Atlantic Transport line and the United States lines.

Staffs of from four to six experienced government postal clerks travel on all voyages of the steamers Washington and Manhattan, and their duties keep them busy every day the ships are at sea.

Passengers on incoming United States liners have frequently noticed the alacrity with which the mail boats draw alongside in New York's lower harbor, after awaiting arrival of the "ocean ferries" from a position in the Narrows, to start transferring sacks at the first splash of the ship's mud hook.

Sacks Ready for Landing

These sacks contain mail that is "fully-worked." The bags containing the great New York City mail have been opened on board the liners and the mail sorted for the 48 sub-stations of the city, so that foreign letters are often in the hands of those to whom they are addressed three or four hours after the ship has docked. Mail for outlying points has been sorted for dispatch inland, without having to go through the New York city post office.

In addition to this, passengers and crew on board ships are provided with a postal service. Letters are collected from the ship's boxes at regular hours, sorted and canceled with the steamer's own postmark. On many voyages more than $500 worth of postage stamps are sold aboard ship. On eastbound voyages the mail that is collected for delivery in the United States is placed ashore at the port where the most speedy connections will be made. European mail is put ashore at Queenstown, Plymouth, Havre or Hamburg, whichever will be the most advantageous for its quick delivery. German mail is distributed by the seapost clerks to the railroad post offices and city stations on arrival at German ports.

Philatelists send large quantities of letters on every voyage of the Manhattan and Washington, for cancellation on board, and this traffic has assumed such large proportions that it has been necessary to install electric stamping machines In cases where a new liner enters service, this sort of mail increases tremendously, according to steamship men.

McCauliff and Thompson Win

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Eugene H. McCauliff Jr., the defending champion, and William Thompson advanced to the semi-final round yesterday in the Metropolitan indoor tennis championship. McCauliff defeated Leonard Hartman, 2—6, 8—4, 6—4, while Thompson battled long and hard to win from Marcus Hecht of the University of Pennsylvania, national junior champion, at 17—15, 6—3.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 3, Oklahoma City 1.
Tulsa 2, Kansas City 0.

College Squash Racquets

Boston A. A. 3, Dartmouth 2.

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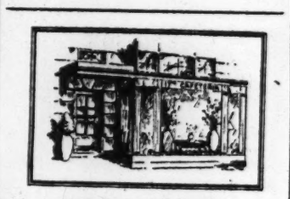
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Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL — Despite the fact that the Government appropriation for aviation in Canada was cut 70 per cent during the fiscal year ending March, 1933, considerable activity has been experienced this year, especially in the northern sections of the Dominion. A slight reduction occurred in hours flown and passengers carried, but more freight was carried. Air mail carried was 413,687 pounds compared with 470,461 pounds the previous year. The present routes are self-sustaining and the Post Office department reports that they show satisfactory profit.

The influence of aircraft in the remote regions of Canada has been notable. The development of such a district as the Great Bear Lake country of Manitoba would be difficult without aircraft. In recent months the development of new gold fields was begun at God's and Island Lakes, which a few years ago were unknown.

Construction work has begun on a trans-Canada airway and it is proposed eventually to have emergency landing fields at intervals of 30 miles, from coast to coast. This is an unemployment relief scheme.

The Ontario Provincial Government air service, which it is claimed is one of the best organized and most successful civil flying services in the world, had a successful year although economy dictated some decrease in activity.

According to Mr. Fred W. Field, His Majesty's Senior Trade Commissioner in Canada and Newfoundland at Montreal, for several years the United States has been producing types of aircraft which are more acceptable to the Canadian market than United Kingdom machines. This applies chiefly to the commercial types. In the smaller classes United Kingdom machines, such as the Moth, have been predominant. During 1931 and 1932, the German Junkers Company secured a substantial footing in the Canadian market with all-metal aircraft for which operators have a decided preference. Their products have been sold at prices which, in consideration of the highly expensive methods of construction involved, make competition extremely difficult.

Scene of International Case

Courtesy of Reichsbahnzentrale, Berlin, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The German Reichstag in Berlin

For Setting Fire to This Building a Dutchman Was Sentenced to the Extreme Penalty and a German Communist and Three Bulgarians Were Acquitted in a Case That Caused World-Wide Interest.

Japanese to Start Race in War Planes With Soviet Russia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—Japan has been much concerned at reports that Soviet Russia is bulding a fleet of multimotored super-airplanes capable of direct fights of more than 10,000 kilometers and the Japanese Aviation Research Institute has been ordered to perfect machines capable of offsetting the reported "Soviet menace."

The Institute, according to reports in the vernacular press, has received an appropriation of 240,000 yen (yen is about 30 cents) from the Ministry of Education to cover preliminary costs in connection with the construction of the new machines. Work will be started at once despite the fact that appropriation will not be available until April 1.

Specifications call for the construction of a machine capable of a direct line sustained flight of 55 hours at an average speed of 200 kilometers an hour.

Dr. K. Wada, director of the Aeronautics Bureau of the Tokyo Imperial University, chief of the Research Institute, will be in charge of the work assisted by two aviation engineers and a score of technicians.

Chungan Is Reported In Nationalist Hands

SHANGHAI, Dec. 23 (AP)—A government communiqué said tonight the Nationalist forces had captured Chungan, revolutionary strcnghold in Fukien Province, killing 600 rebels.

The government dispatch said serious fighting had broken out in North Fukien Province, and claimed its forces had suffered lightly. The fighting was not reported by other sources.

British Workers Refused Scheme To Advance Wages

They Were Members of Birmingham Good-Will Organization

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—A scheme for profit-sharing and coöperative control, which has been established in connection with his business, was recently described to the Birmingham Rotary Club by Mr. Harry Payne, honorary secretary of the Community Service Committee of that club. Mr. Payne is the proprietor of a large multiple boot repairing business in Birmingham.

Fourteen years ago, when this business was employing only four men, Mr. Payne decided to put it on a profit-sharing basis. He told the men that the business should belong to them, that each should have full wages every week, and that the profits should be divided, three-fifths to them and two-fifths to himself. For several years this went on, and no profits were taken out.

In 1924 they formed a company and the accrued profits were taken out in shares, the original members being made employee-directors.

During the last 10 years, fully paid shares to the value of £3000 have been issued to the men, and merit units, representing a value of £5000, have also been issued. Dividends and bonuses paid have amounted to about £13,000.

The business, Mr. Payne explained, was now partly controlled by a disciplinary committee, a body of nine elected by the men themselves. When a man became a merit unit holder, he (Mr. Payne) had no longer the power to dismiss him; he could only be dismissed by the disciplinary committee.

About three years ago the policy was discontinued of allowing a man to draw his allocation in cash if he wished to do so. One of the employee-directors pointed out that this policy was defeating the object of the scheme for each man to have a gradually increasing income from the bonus or dividend. It was proposed that in future no cash distributions should be made but that it should be compulsory for the men to leave the money in and only draw the dividend which it earned.

Hearing that some trade unionists had said that if a firm could afford to do that sort of thing it should pay extra wages week by week, so that the men could provide for their own contingencies, Mr. Payne prepared a scheme that would cut out all the benefits now provided by the firm, but would result in much higher wages being drawn week by week. His plan was submitted to the employee-directors, who thought it would be a retrograde step. A meeting of some of the more responsible men was called, but each said that, while he felt the scheme to be a generous one, he was afraid it would "spoil the good spirit," so no change was made.

Good will was not a substitute for efficiency, Mr. Payne pointed out, but given efficient management and the enthusiasm and good will of the staff, a business had a very good prospect of making progress.

Byrd Takes to Air; Finds Open Water In Unknown to South

ABOARD BYRD FLAGSHIP, Antarctica, Dec. 23 (AP) (By Mackay Radio)—A flight over the uncharted vastness of the Ross Sea has convinced Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd that he will be able to push his ship much farther toward Little America than he first expected.

When his flagship, plowing along the 150th meridian, encountered what seemed to be an impenetrable ice pack, Admiral Byrd ordered the ship back to open water, lowered his huge seaplane over the side and took off yesterday in a surprise flight over the unknown spaces lying ahead.

He returned four hours later with the report that there was no heavy ice pack ahead, contrary to the usual belief. There was supposed to be an impenetrable pack extending far across the Ross Sea, backed by a mass of land, somewhat of an archipelago. After what he observed on his flight, however, Admiral Byrd was not so sure of this.

"It wouldn't surprise me if open sea existed clear to the continental limits that we explored on our flights eastward of Little America in 1929 and 1930," the explorer said. "To the limit of vision open water could be seen and the pack we saw was all young, shallow, pancake ice. It may be that further exploration in this vicinity would have the effect of extending the known limits of the Ross Sea. I think we might have solved the thing if we had not run out of gas and had to turn back."

As a result of yesterday's flight, Admiral Byrd will be able to push on by ship, although eventually he will be stopped by the ice now forming. Then he plans to go on to his base at Little America by plane from where he will make further explorations.

Admiral Byrd was accompanied on his flight by Harold I. June, chief pilot; William Bowlin, relief pilot; J. A. Pelter, aerial mapper, and Carl O. Peterson, radio operator.

New Finances

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—New state and municipal financing for the coming week totals $12,721,871, contrasted with $9,196,222 the previous week, the Bond Buyer says. The largest offerings is the State of New Jersey obligations of $7,000,000 on Wednesday and the city of Pittsburgh with an issue of $1,400,000 on Tuesday.

Gold Accord Set As Roosevelt Aim

(Continued from Page 1)

ducing the 50 per cent seigniorage fee taken by the Treasury for silver turned in. That is to say, the price of silver legally is and remains $1.29 an ounce, but the Government takes half of it as seigniorage, leaving 64½ cents as the net price. Without touching the legal figure, the seigniorage, which is arbitrarily set, can be reduced in any proportions.

Thomas Bill Scrutinized

The Thomas bill which the White House has sent for legal scrutiny, and was probably also discussed in the Federal Reserve meeting, first confirms the legality of the gold program to date. Such approval, it is admitted even in the White House, will not be amiss.

It further provides for surrender to the Treasury of the $3,500,000,000 of gold reserve held by the Federal Reserve, which adds to the $200,000,000 held by the Treasury itself, and scattering quantities gathered from individual holders.

This rough total of $4,000,000,000 would be held by the Treasury, and banks repaid for their contribution with certificates (currency) at the present statutory price of $20.67 an ounce.

Against its gold holdings, the Treasury could then issue new certificates ultimating in a profit of $4,000,000,000. This spectacular operation, it is easy to see, will require sober consideration. It now reposes at that stage.

Australian Board Rules Out British Tariff Argument

Tariff Body Favors Home Industries in Far-Reaching Decision

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANBERRA, Australia—A ruling of far-reaching importance has been given by the Australian Tariff Board in relation to Article Ten of the Ottawa agreement which lays down that British manufacturers must be given full opportunity of reasonable competition in the Australian market. The Tariff Board, which is the chief instrument for implementing the Ottawa agreement in its relation to Australia, has ruled that the words "reasonable competition" do not mean "equalized competition."

The board states it has been assumed by some that the giving of full opportunity of reasonable competition entails finely adjusting duties so as to place efficient manufacturers of the United Kingdom and of the Commonwealth on exactly the same price level on the Australian market. "There is no doubt that such a practice would seriously reduce the sale of goods that can be made in Australia and sold at reasonable prices," the board states in its annual report presented to the Federal Parliament.

"This would seriously dislocate industries that have been established for years, and would lead to an increase in unemployment together with wastage of huge capital investment. The subversive consequences of such a policy could not fail to engender opposition to the Ottawa agreement.

"The board, while heartily supporting the competitive principle in tariff making, rejects the idea that duties should be merely equalizing. In established efficient industries where capital and overhead charges enter largely into production costs, the division of the present market between local and overseas producers would, by restricting local output, increase the costs of production, necessitating higher selling prices, and the imposition of higher duties to restore reasonably competitive conditions."

This ruling by the Tariff Board is of far-reaching importance because the present Federal Government is pledged not to make tariff changes except upon advice of the Tariff Board. British interests have been claiming that Article Ten of the Ottawa agreement entitled them to come on the Australian market on an equal footing with local manufacturers. The board had definitely ruled this contention out, and its review of tariff duties consequent upon the Ottawa agreement is basing protection to efficient Australian industries upon this fundamental.

Quebec Power Company Contract

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—Quebec Power Company has signed a new contract with the city of Quebec for supplying electricity for street lighting for the next 10 years. Approval of the contract by the city was believed to have definitely put to rest rumors that the city was planning to establish its own plant.

Blue Checks Dispelling Gloom

Uncle Sam Knows You Can't Eat a Relief Roll

(Continued from Page 1)

butter for him to give away. Eggs will soon be purchased to be served beside the ham. A 10,000,000-ton supply of coal will be bought up and passed along to heat thousands of homes. With 4,500,000 pounds of cheese on Uncle Sam's shopping list there ought to be cheese sandwiches a-plenty!

As all the unemployed couldn't get on the relief rolls, Uncle Sam is continuing to pay out relief allowances, averaging $3 to $4 a week per family to those who need it. He is also furnishing some sections with teachers for their "little red school houses" and adult education classes; in sending people into run nursery schools and give school luncheons to children whose families can't give them the attention they need; and is fitting out work centers for transcients who have been ekeing out a living while hitch-hiking and train-hopping.

Keeps 'Em From Getting Lazy

It is the indigent members of this great family that Uncle Sam is looking out for first this Christmas season. But he doesn't want his aid to make them indolent. He is sure most of them want to work if they had the chance. Therefore he has mapped out an ambitious program of work for them to do in return for the aid he is giving them.

He is going to have attractive modern low-cost homes with parks and playgrounds around them put up where he now sees vermin-infested delapidated tenements. He is having new schools built and old schools repaired for the benefit of his youngest nephews and nieces.

Improved water and sewer systems in many cities and towns will give better sanitary facilities to many. A nation-wide network of roads is being built, on which everyone will be privileged to ride.

Harbors are being deepened to benefit trade. Flood dangers are being removed in the vicinity of thousands of homes. New bridges will open up bottle-necks that hindered traffic. Large dams are designed to provide water for arid lands and power to electrify homes and farms. Families are being moved out into the country where they can become self-supporting and independent of the vagaries of industry which have been cruel to them when they huddled into the large cities.

Get Ready for Picnics

Uncle Sam is having his expansive forests put into shape for future generations. CCC campers have already cut down remarkably the toll of forest fires. They are eradicating insect pests and cutting new roads to enable the public to get more enjoyment from the great outdoors.

CWA workers are doing a thousand odd jobs that will benefit Uncle Sam and his family—ranging all the way from painting lamposts and arranging picnic sites to drawing pictures on the walls of public buildings and playing harps in civic orchestras.

Looking into the future Uncle Sam is sure that many members of his family are going to have a lot more leisure time on their hands than they are used to. He wants them to know how to use it. Therefore he feels that the cultural side of his civil works program is justified. Leisure hours ought to be spent learning things in museums and in zoos, he believes. Interesting colors on walls or an artistic drinking fountain will make these lessons more attractive.

Missed Many Good Shows

Prices have long been to high for the workingman to buy tickets to good concerts or good shows. In New York, federally-supported orchestras are now giving as high-grade concerts as the rich man used to pay $5 and $6 to hear, and charging no entrance fee or a very small one. Uncle Sam has it up his sleeve to see that other sections of the country get opportunities like this.

Miss Eva LeGallienne, organizer of the New York Civic Repertory Theater, recently talked with officials here about the prospects of publicly-supported theaters. She received much encouragement.

"The sound of the words 'state theater' and 'state orchestra' doesn't scare me," says Mr. Harry L. Hopkins, who is Uncle Sam's agent in these matters. New York has long had a monopoly of the theater and music, he believes. "We need to get this stuff out over the country where the people are," he says.

Make Good Sleddin'

Out in Salt Lake City, CWA funds are being used to pay the wages of special traffic officers assigned to guard coasting lanes so sledding will be safe. Uncle Sam wants to encourage the members of his family to get out in the open and learn how to enjoy themselves.

Though he has always had a reputation among all of us for being a very kindly man, we do hear some people expressing surprise at the many, many new schemes Uncle Sam has devised this year for spending his money. They are wondering about the seemingly unlimited generosity that appears to be behind it.

But there is no doubt about it—no one can dispute the fact that the old fellow is thoroughly imbued with the real Christmas spirit this year—the spirit of giving.

THE MONITOR BUREAU

Mary Hornaday

Parliament Asked To Level the Road For British Youth

Bill Seeks to Provide Proper Jobs When Leaving School

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—A valuable move likely to be effectual in drawing attention to the need that exists in Britain for more help for young people when they first enter industry has just been made by a group of members of Parliament headed by Sir Percy Harris, Sir Francis Acland, Mr. Graham White and Viscountess Astor.

A bill before the House of Commons would regulate the flow of juveniles into industry by empowering the Government at discretion to raise the school-leaving age—now 14—by one term at a time up to a maximum of 15. The bill would also enable education authorities to grant employment certificates to applicants in cases where suitable posts were obtained. Such certificates would lay down conditions as to the hours of work. They would also provide for the attendance of the young person at courses of instruction.

The need for provisions of the kind has long been recognized. British boys and girls at present on leaving school too often drop into blind-alley occupations which leave them stranded a few years later. The bill would provide against this by putting the education authorities into a position to intervene.

One of the provisions included would empower the Government Minister of Labor to make regulations for the granting of certificates up to such limits as to correspond with those of the opportunities likely to be available for employment.

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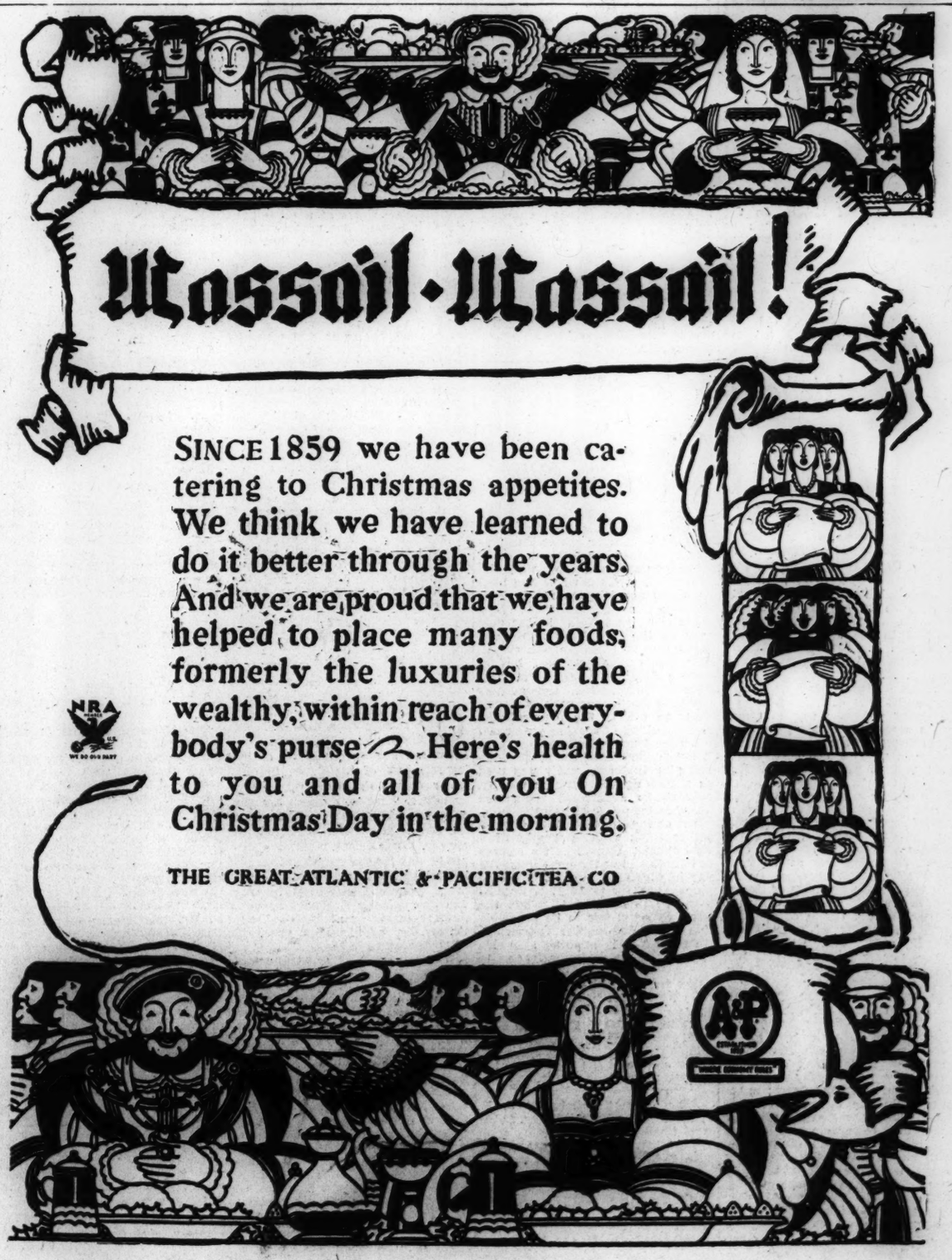
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

Magnificent Bungling

By HAROLD HOBSON

London

WINTER Gardens Theater—"On the Rocks" by Bernard Shaw, produced Nov. 25, 1933. The trouble with Mr. Shaw, of course, is that he is lazy. He has now been writing plays for upward of 40 years, and he has not even yet begun to pick up the elements of his job. It is commonly said of him that he is a master of theatrical craftsmanship, but cannot invent good plots. As a matter of fact, as "On the Rocks" makes abundantly clear, he can invent superb plots, and has not enough theatrical craftsmanship to run a successful charade.

His protagonist is an indecisive Coalition Prime Minister who retires for six weeks to a home in the Welsh mountains, and returns burning with Marxian enthusiasm after a course of Lenin, Stalin and "Das Kapital." He announces a policy of thoroughgoing Socialism, beginning with wholesale nationalization, compulsory labor for all classes, including the workers, and higher pay for the police.

He then meets his Cabinet. The Foreign Secretary, who bears the expressive name of Sir Dexter Rightside, and talks as though he got out of the wrong side of his bed every morning, is outraged by the Prime Minister's proposals, but the First Lord of the Admiralty, the Chief Commissioner of Police, the representative of the City and the Duke of Domesday, all support him. It is only Labor, in the persons of the Mayor of the Isle of Cats and of Mr. Alderman Blee, who put up any effective resistance, for they regard compulsory labor as slavery.

In face of this Sir Arthur Chavender's supporters begin to desert him. It is the great crisis of his career. Will he push on alone with the policies he believes to be right, in spite of these defections, as Peel did with the cancellation of the Corn Laws, or will he give in? He does not wholly do either, but he feels that he is not the man who can successfully face a situation like this. His discovery of a gospel has merely revealed his own inadequacy as a preacher, and he resigns.

We do not hesitate to say that this is as impressive a theme as any a contemporary dramatist has tackled for a long time. If the story of a great man for whom circumstances are ultimately too much is a fine experience in the theater—as it is—the spectacle of a well-meaning man tried a little beyond his strength should also yield something of value. But Mr. Shaw thinks of this theme only to waste its potentialities. Obviously, the big moments of the play come when the Prime Minister announces his policy, when he meets with unexpected support from Conservative colleagues, and when he is let down by the very people on whom he might reasonably have expected to rely. It is at these crises that the dramatist should exert his full capacity. Mr. Shaw lets them slide past as though he were completely unaware of their dramatic significance, or at least quite uninterested in them. After nearly half a century's experience he comes to the writing of plays with an equipment comparable to that of the orator who is ignorant of the rudiments of grammar and pronunciation.

But everybody knows that an orator who is ignorant of grammar and pronunciation can often make a far more eloquent and moving speech than one who is fully primed with the intricacies of syntax. In the same way, Mr. Shaw, though he bungles his play, bungles it magnificently. He goes wrong with finer effect than most dramatists go right. He talks away all the dramatic potentiality of his story; but the talk itself is superb.

Mr. Shaw disbelieves in the efficiency of parliamentary government, and is convinced that democracy has failed. He casts approving glances in the direction of dictatorships. This may or may not be sound politics—that is a question with which we have at the moment no concern; but it gives Mr. Shaw the opportunity to say many fine things, and to show a constant exuberance of wit. Some of his badinage is below his usual form, but over and over again the old fire leaps up. His Labor leader, Mr. Hipney, talking privately to the Prime Minister about working conditions in the East, says that Chinese coolies will work for a penny a day. "How can we compete against that?" he asks. "True, true," says Chavender, "our working classes must learn to make sacrifices." "They will, if you drive them to it," replies Hipney, "but it's you they'll sacrifice." This may be tub-thumping; but it rings the bell.

The play has many amusing puppets. Mr. Walter Hudd's Commissioner of Police is well done, and Miss Ellen Pollock's woman representative from the Isle of Cats, Aloysia Brollikins, is uproariously funny. Mr. Nicholas Hannen's Chavender is a most mellifluous performance, but the chief opportunities go to Mr. Edward Rigby's richly conceived Mr. Hipney. Hipney's last speech, in which he describes how the burning and shining light that democracy was to him in his youth, when it was unattained, has changed, with the coming of the vote, to a mere will-o'-the-wisp, is one of the rarest things of beauty that Mr. Shaw has ever written.

Philadelphia Print Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Philadelphia, Penna.

FOR the first time since its inauguration of an annual print exhibition, the Philadelphia Art Alliance has rendered the show competitive by awarding a $50 prize and two honorable mentions.

The prize has been given to Mr. Harold Norton Cook, of Massachusetts, for his lithograph, "Mexican Interior," bold in its pattern handling of light and shade, although its strong type-characterization of figures fails to dominate the force of the design qualities.

Honorable mention went to "Self-Portrait" by Mr. George Biddle of Philadelphia and New York, and to "Sunset at Menemsha," by Mr. Adolf Dehn of Brooklyn.

While there are prints in the exhibition quite as interesting as those accorded honors, if not more so, it is, perhaps, significant that the most striking of the contributions are not etchings but lithographs. This most flexible of the print media gives opportunity for greater play of the imagination and a more facile handling of technical material.

The present show differs from its predecessors in that it is small and well hung. The wisdom of accepting only as many works as may be given adequate display is well exemplified.

The artist's interest in the workingman has been intensified since the arrival in this country of Rivera and Orozco, Mexican champions of the laborer's cause, and in the present exhibition one senses the influence of this trend in such a print as "Men Working," by Lois Wilcox. The impersonal mechanics of the modern city find pattern realism in "Subway Construction," by Mr. Louis Lozowick.

Lithographs by Mr. Stow Wengenroth are a feature of the exhibition, and present that young master of the lithograph both as an able landscapist and as an artist with interest in the grouping of many figures. "Exodus" and "Excursion" are both myriad-figure compositions, in which one feels the dual influence of Bellows and Davies. The human element, however, is somewhat crowded.

Two tendencies may be noted in the present annual—one toward patternization of material, the other toward its humanization often with satiric emphasis. Of the latter type is "The Hold," by Mr. Wharton Esherick, a print of the fight ring with white-light interest centered upon the protagonists while the audience is geometrized in four squares of shadow punctuated by heads.

Mabel Dwight upholds the human element in two characteristic lithographs, "You Don't Tell Me," an amusing gossip sketch in the park, and "Dance Macabre," with its gas-masked, bayonet-armed skeleton audience grinning at a puppet show of rampant nations.

How whimsy may be brought to every-day objects is well demonstrated in Wanda Gag's imaginative composition, "The Forge"; while, at an opposite pole, steeped in meticulous and accurate realism, is "From the Sky-Ride, Century of Progress," by Mr. Rudolph J. Nedved.

Included in the exhibition are also "Center Ring," an effective circus panorama by Mr. Robert Riggs, who is showing the same print in the biennial exhibition of sculpture, water colors and prints at the Whitney Museum of American Art, New York; "Mid-Summer Night," by Mr. Julius Bloch, recently accorded a prize at the Print Club, and "Old Folks, Norway," by Mr. Mons Breidvik, with its strong savor of Zorn's technique.

Serving on the jury, and for that reason ineligible for awards, were Benton Spruance, chairman, Victoria Hutson, Robert Riggs, Julius Bloch and Ada C. Williamson.

D. G.

Fact and Fancy

Special from Monitor Bureau

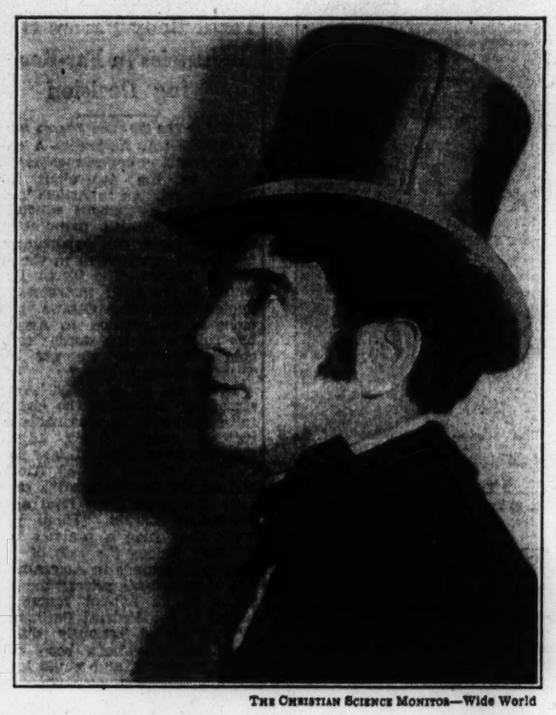
London

BILLY ARMSTRONG, the hero of "Mannequin," the latest Real Art production of the Twickenham studios, is in training for his big fight. In these circumstances he is stupid enough to be lured into the ways of cocktail folly by the dashing and fascinating Lady Diana Savage. In the words of the program, this "very unscrupulous society woman" interferes "considerably with his training" and then at the last moment transfers her support to his opponent. Billy Armstrong overhears her, and bursts into a torrent of reproach, to which the Lady Diana calmly replies, "Don't be dramatic, Billy." The director of "Mannequin" is more fortunate than the unhappy hero.

Armstrong, full of despair at the sad conduct of the Lady Diana, throws all common sense to the winds, and gets himself into a condition in which it is remarkable that he can even stand up. He enters the ring, however, and—here we revert to the prose of the program writer—"for a while takes terrific punishment. Then, suddenly seeing Diana's sneering face by the ringside, he sees red, and, dashing at his opponent, knocks him through the ropes."

"Mannequin"—its title, we should explain, is due to the fact that the devoted sweetheart of the boxer, whom, of course, he eventually happily marries, works as a dress parader—is not, as has perhaps been indicated, a masterpiece. But we found it a comparatively endurable entertainment, chiefly because it treats its theme, which has been used offensively many times on the screen, in a very harmless and restrained manner.

But what makes it really worth attention is that it very neatly illustrates a common artistic defect of screen entertainments. That is, it sets out as a thoroughly realistic picture, imitating the visible textures of ordinary existence; and then, in search of a thrill, it suddenly introduces a rank impossibility, namely, the winning of a big fight by a man who has been drinking heavily. This is an outstanding example of one of the chief defects of innumerable films, the incongruous mixing of fantasy and fact. In this line there is apparently nothing which a film director on the lookout for excitement will not do. The next picture set at the universities will probably show Oxford winning the Boat Race.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—Wide World

Edward Johnson as Peter In Deems Taylor's opera, "Peter Ibbetson," Opening the Season, Dec. 26, at the Metropolitan Opera House, New York.

Hero-Worship

A Review by W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

Beethoven as He Lived, by Richard Specht. London: Macmillan. 15s. net; New York: Smith & Haas. $3.

RICHARD SPECHT'S biography of Beethoven is earmarked by that skyscraping style without which certain Continental authors seem unable to write about any great composer, Beethoven in particular. Naturally the desire is to delineate a colossus standing astride continents. But the result too often reminds one of those toy figures which children blow up to bursting point.

A couple of sentences on page 273 shows how words may blow out even the figure of a great genius. Speaking of Beethoven as the undisputed ruler of the musical capital of Europe and as one whose "impetuous greatness overthrew and enslaved all men," Specht takes a deep breath and goes on: "That must have been very nearly the feeling with which the world bowed down before him, realizing the supremacy, the elementary boldness, the homogeneity, the divine origin of his compositions, which gushed forth in the light of day from the heart of Music itself. But the world cowered before him, as before the spring of a lion, and realized him only as one realizes an overwhelming upheaval of nature, such as the terrifying magnificence of a flaming volcano, which never pours down lava and stones, only glowing precious metal, over the gracefully trimmed flower-beds of an ornamental landscape."

Here, one blinked involuntarily in anticipation of the big bang, but the figure slowly deflates to the Beethoven who "was perfectly well aware what ordinary civility demanded, even if his acts often belied him. . . ." There is moderation even in excess and although such magniloquence may be effective in German prose, in English it is known to more critical writers as "splurge." Dr. Johnson once received this advice from an old tutor: "Read over your compositions, and wherever you meet with a passage particularly fine, strike it out." If the author of "Beethoven as He Lived" had followed this advice, little but the covers would have been left of his book.

Beethoven was, of course, too great a figure to need such extravagant advocacy. This book, as its jacket states, is neither a formal biography nor a critical study, but an attempt to portray Beethoven the man in different phases of his life and character: "a labor of love stimulated by the depreciatory attitude of certain 'modernists' towards the art of Beethoven." One fears that these wicked "modernists" have only been given another missile. The author quotes one of the younger generation, Bernard Diebold, who writes: "Let there be no doubt about it. It is not only Wagner who is sinking to his end; Mozart and Beethoven, too, are hastening to their twilight. In spite of Beethoven centenary celebrations, pathos like his is becoming a drug in the market." But like many others, the author takes this sort of disparagement of the older generation's idols too hastily at its face value. Such criticism is probably directed not so much at the composer as at his period. And oddly enough, Specht seems unconsciously aware of this, for on several occasions he almost violently defends Beethoven's period at the expense of his own.

The world of Beethoven was strangely like and strangely unlike that of today. Then, as now, the new was pushing out the old. He was a musical prophet heralding a new era—Romain Rolland, by the way, has pointed out the powerful and combative march rhythms which characterize many of his works. And like our contemporary composers Beethoven was impelled to enlarge the language of music for the needs of the future. But for us Beethoven's future now belongs to the past, and when this fact is pointed out by the younger generations there is really no need for their shocked elders to make a song and dance—or even to write a book—about it.

But the past is not so easily got rid of as some of our bright young modernists imagine. Carlyle says in "Heroes and Hero-Worshop" that "the whole Past Time: the articulate audible voice of the Past" lies in books. In the same sense Mozart, Beethoven and Wagner are far from hastening to their twilight. In fact, though listened to with new ears and from a new angle, the voices of the great classical composers have never been more articulate and audible than they are today. For the musician all periods exist together in the present—the gathered voices of "the whole Past Time" of music. The loss is his if he turns his back on them.

Many years ago Artur Schnabel puzzled a critic by saying that he could find no difference between the music of Beethoven, Mozart and Schubert. Contemporaries of these masters would have been more incredulous still. But as a period recedes, the composers who expressed it become more and more alike to the generations following them. We see not so much the man in the period as the period in the man. One is reminded of this trick of time when Specht—whose figures are always bigger or smaller than life-size—gives us brief glimpses of "the childish, graceful Mozart" and the small, "stout, embarrassed Franz Schubert" with, of course, "his red, puggy face." No figures could show sharper contrast.

In "Beethoven as He Lived" nearly everything is out of scale. In fact the poet's eye, in a fine frenzy rolling, rolls far too much for clear vision—"How easy is a bush supposed a bear!" But behind the verbal violence and spate of highly colored adjectives there is a poet whose complete sincerity and enthusiasm cannot be questioned. His knowledge and admiration of Beethoven as man and composer would be more easily shared by the reader if only the loud pedal of eloquence were lifted now and then. The reader who can force his way through the style will find much to interest him. Obviously in this case the style is not the man.

Alice in Filmland

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

PARAMOUNT'S talking film version of "Alice in Wonderland" was released in Boston a day ahead of the scheduled simultaneous world première date, Dec. 22, by the incidental fact that at the Paramount and Fenway Theaters, which are jointly housing this production, Thursday is the opening day.

On first view of the picture, with the book fresh in mind from an umptieth reading of it, the impression was disappointing, as always it must be to anyone who tries to look at cinema with his eye on the printed page. But staying for a second view, determined to find the good points in the picture by detachment from a lifetime's association with the book, we noted much to applaud. After all, there will be many in the mass audiences for "Alice" who never heard of her before.

And that was doubtless Mr. Norman McLeod's idea in showing Alice, at the beginning of the picture, idling about a snow-bound sitting-room, tampering with her father's chessboard, fooling with a broken eggshell on the tea tray, watching a white rabbit scurrying through the snow, petting Dinah the cat, and otherwise indicating the objects and animals that were to figure in the inchoate dream to follow. Hint of the child's workable imagination was also given in her treatment of them.

In the accepted tradition of stage and screen performances, the two stories, "Alice in Wonderland" and "Through the Looking Glass," are combined as one, the incidents jumbled without consideration of their orderly occurrence in the book. But for once Alice is seen falling down the rabbit hole as well as entering Looking-Glass House, and for once the Dormouse (little Jackie Searl) is actually thrust into the teapot. And of course the camera men have a grand time with Alice's comparative sizes. Whether anything is gained by watching the process of her growing larger and smaller by turns is a question. In fact, the whole production is a field day for the camera tricksters. But why set pond lilies on the pool of tears? And why hang Christmas baubles on the trees, or carve them into fantastically realistic shapes like the advertising signs and shops, done up like so many visualized pathetic fallacies, along the roadways of Los Angeles? Yet there is a fine use of lighting on white surfaces in the sequences showing the White Knight and Alice in the forest.

In the long cast of familiar and famous names—printed in these columns on Dec. 18—the performance of Mr. W. C. Fields as Humpty-Dumpty stands out for completeness of characterization. The merry play of his eyes behind the great egg mask, the inflections of his voice and above all his mental awareness make every moment of the Carroll conversation allotted to him tell. Next comes Mr. Ned Sparks's brusque Caterpillar, Mr. Raymond Hatton's Mouse and Mr. Edward Everett Horton's Mad Hatter. Miss Edna May Oliver is well cast as the Red Queen and Miss Louise Fazenda gives a lot of dash to the White one. Mr. Cary Grant oversobs the Mock Turtle. Mr. Gary Cooper is surprisingly successful with the White Knight. Miss Charlotte Henry looks like a little girl who might very well have been Alice of "the pure unclouded brow" but not quite of the "dreaming eyes of wonder." A few persons in the company are not at home in the land of fantasy.

For fanciful episodes there are the little chess people playing on the wrong-side-out side of the fireplace, the Walrus and the Carpenter done in animated cartoon (with slight lapses into movie extravagance), the courtiers and soldiers moving jerkily and with the insubstantial appearance of a humanized pack of cards. But so much must be omitted from a mere review—as from a transcribed story. For instance, it would be interesting one day to see "Alice" with that chapter, "The Rabbit Sends in a Little Bill," included.

The costumes all copy pretty faithfully the Tenniel illustrations, with some of the faces, like some of the settings, verging on exaggeration. Photography and lighting are of the standard Hollywood excellence. Mr. Dmitri Tiomkin contributes a score of well adapted descriptive wisps and fragments, not noteworthily original.

M. L.

Boston Symphony

For the holiday program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra (the tenth pair—Dec. 22-23) Dr. Serge Koussevitzky eschewed debatable music. Indeed, all the chosen scores had been penned by Nicolas Rimsky-Korsakoff, and they were played in honor of the twenty-fifth anniversary of the composer's passing. The items were the Musical Picture, "Sadko"; "Night on Mount Triglaff," and the "Schéhérazade" Suite.

The first and the last numbers are of course familiar repertory items. The second had been played but once before at these concerts (12 years ago). It is a concert arrangement of the third act of the opera-ballet "Mlada." It offers no problems to the listener, except that of connecting it with the libretto, which is even more difficult to follow than that of "Trovatore." The music is charming, and characteristic of the composer of "The Snow Maiden," "Tsar Saltan" and "The Golden Cockerel."

The concert raised the question of the advisability of a one-man program of the works of Rimsky-Korsakoff. Let us say that although in this instance it was perhaps justified by the occasion, it would hardly be successful as a regular practice. Rimsky was a great orchestrator, and he had a genius for fairy-tale opera, but his music has hardly variety or depth enough to compose a satisfactory program by itself.

Of the performance it is necessary to set down only words of praise. It would be difficult to imagine a more poetic interpretation or a more eloquent utterance.

L. A. S.

Miss Mary Pickford is to appear at the Paramount Theater, New York, in a scene from "The Church Mouse" during Christmas week, her first stage appearance since she acted in Belasco's production of "The Good Little Devil."

Full-Time Composer

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

COMPOSERS, Mr. Emerson Whithorne among them, are with us in America, and evidently with us to stay. Without doubt men, and women, too, who write music must be accepted from now on in the United States as indispensable to the country's advancement, and must be admitted to a full share in the modern program of national action. Mr. Whithorne plainly enough thinks so, inasmuch as he maintains here a studio solely for the purpose of practicing the composing art.

Hitherto, we have had citizens who dabbled in composition, giving their chief time to professional or commercial routine of some sort, and devoting their leisure to sketching pieces for vocalists to sing and for instrumentalists to play. They are well-intentioned, and besides that they are interesting; and still they do little toward helping us express our larger aspirations. They only do in some new-fangled way what has been done before, and really they get us nowhere.

It looks, in fine, as though we were ready to strike out and accomplish something on our own account; something that the rest of the world will take notice of and perhaps even thrill at. To talk with Mr. Whithorne is to become aware that he believes this, although he refrains from making it too obvious. We know a person's convictions from what he takes for granted better than from what he noisily asserts. At any rate, Mr. Whithorne is one of possibly a dozen musicians of first-class understanding and discipline in the land who put their days and nights, their powers and their resources, into the designing and the constructing of works in sound, and nothing else.

How correctly Mr. Whithorne's compositions represent us, how unmistakably they speak the feelings of present-day Americans, is scarcely to be determined from a mere look at some of his scores; nor is it to be too definitely settled from attending presentations of a few of his pieces once each. Hopeless for us, indeed, to be sure right off concerning his songs, his quartets or his tone poems, although, of course, we may entertain whatever views we want to as we go along. An opinion about a musical work principally has descriptive value anyhow. To say that we are pleased or displeased with a piece, and to set forth our reasons for approving or disapproving it, amounts, in the long run, only to observing that we heard it performed, and to telling people what it seemed like to us. True judgment resides in the warmth or the coldness with which all of us, as a public, regard it long afterwards.

Accordingly, we must always be a generation behindhand with our estimates. We understand today that Brahms, for example, perfectly expressed his time; and yet the audiences that first made acquaintance with his Symphony No. 1 in C minor could not decisively make their minds about it. Listeners years to come will, after a similar fashion, have more fixed persuasion respecting Whithorne's fantasy, "The Dream Pedlar," or his set of scenes, "The Moon Trail," than we can have; but shall we not, just the same, lend ear to his orchestral musings now? We may be too close to the living emotion of the decade of the thirties, as thus far run, to enjoy having it echoed loudly and realistically to us by all manner of instruments. But suppose so: no harm if we vigorously object. Meanwhile, why not, in conscience, allow the composer fair opportunity to disturb our sensibilities and give us positive cause for offense?

'Peace on Earth'

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

BY EVERY sign of continuing audiences, the Theater Union has established itself with its first production, "Peace on Earth," by George Sklar and Albert Maltz, at the Civic Repertory Theater. The Theater Union founders believe that there is place in the city for drama at low admission prices that aims "to reflect with honesty and vitality the economic, emotional and cultural conflicts in the experience of our audience. . . . This is not a business but an idea. . . . It is non-profit-making. . . ."

"Peace on Earth" is an anti-war play, and shows what happens to a university professor who is drawn into a movement of protest against war centering in a strike of longshoremen growing out of their refusal to load munitions in a New England city "a year or so" hence. The professor in supporting the right of free speech becomes embroiled in a fatal conflict between the strikers and armed men in the employ of the munitions shippers, is tried, convicted, sentenced and at the end starts toward the audience on his way toward the chamber of execution. A social drama, then, with the audience as the villain of the play, as in the theater of Galsworthy's "The Silver Box" and "Strife."

Once "Peace on Earth" gets into the second act and we come into the presence of the longshoremen, the play begins to be absorbing. It touches real notes of satire in the impressionistic presentation of social ideas onward to the end, as in the street meeting where policemen arrest speakers who have no permit while they are reading from the Declaration of Independence; in the meeting in the university faculty room where the persons who are about to receive honorary degrees explain themselves in all fairness; in the scene of the conferring of the degrees when the stage is rushed by strikers from the audience-side of the footlights, and in the whole final act while the professor waits for the hangman. Here are visualized scores of flashing memories and conjectures, picturing anti-social tendencies of the day, impassioned condemnations of those who seek peace, invocations to war from the pulpit—a phantasmagoria made possible by the use of spotlights discovering human vignettes upon the various levels of the stage structure.

One can only conjecture what the play might be if the whole had been developed according to the impressionistic last act. Only the final scene of "Yoshe Kalb" in the past year on the New York stage can match that for theatrical excitement. But one can wish that, having worked into the intensity of this style of presentation, the authors had considered going back over their work to see if the conventional scenic method of the first part could not have been tossed out and with it the rudiments of the student revolt play that apparently was used as a starting point in the writing, only to be abandoned when the longshoremen took the stage.

Yet as it stands the play is altogether worth while, a promise of a vital theater that is surely coming to interpret to us the pressure of the day in which we live and work. As propaganda for peace it is uncommon in its quality since it has the effect of being fair in its presentation of the war-making system. Mr. Robert Keith is admirable in his restraint as the professor, leaving to the audience the surges of sympathy and understanding that would have been defeated by the slightest touch of over-acting. He and the large cast, within their varying abilities, give a devoted example of ensemble service to the play. The spectators remain at the end to give the company numerous recalls.

Albert Goes Through, by J. B. Priestley (New York: Harper. $1.50) is a Christmas titbit dealing with the adventures of Albert Limpley, who, emulating Alice, goes through the silver screen and lands in the middle of a motion picture, of which he is the hero and his favorite actress, Felicity Storm, is the heroine. It is a fantastic brief yarn designed for the holiday trade.

The Dance in Art

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

UNDER auspices of the College Art Association there is being shown at the Reinhardt Galleries a traveling exhibition of interpretations of the dance in oils, water colors, drawings, prints and sculpture. That is, dancers are the subjects of these works. Often they are shown resting, or preparing to appear. When Degas, molding a figure in clay for the purpose of studying volumes to be expressed in charcoal, presents a figure leaning wearily against a fragment of wall, we have something movingly authentic. Mr. Boris Blai finds a vibrantly unusual posture in his figure of Miss Mary Wigman with arms and feet in transitional phases, and further accents the "architectonic" elements by formalized treatment of some of the large planes. Other figures are by Mr. Harold Cash, Mr. Arthur B. Davies and Mr. Georg Kolbe.

In the oils it is a pleasure to renew acquaintance with Mr. A. S. Baylinson's "Three Dancing Figures," a mural-like conception in pastel tones. "Adagio," by Mr. Everett Shinn, projects a powerful design in its curving form of a girl upheld on the extended arm of her partner, an intricate yet natural assembling of diagonal stresses in a scheme of ivory against green. Mr. Edward Biberman offers a portrait of Miss Martha Graham in one of her tragic compositions, with the heavy makeup emphasizing the implications of the momentary emotion.

The Metropolitan Museum of Art lends Chase's sumptuous portrait of Carmencita in a glistening Spanish dance incident, with flowers that have been tossed at her feet for accessories, and the black-and-gold gown making a striking decoration in itself. Mr. Todros Geller's "Reconciliation Dance" is a stirring bit of Japanese folklore, and Mr. Maurice Sterne again brings to us convincing report of the Orient in his "Temple Dancers, Bali." Others include "Portrait of Angna Enters," by Mr. John Sloan; "San Domingo Corn Dance," by Mr. Louis Weiner; and paintings by Mr. Max Weber, Mr. Ernest Fiene, Mr. Jean Charlot, Mr. Guy Pené du Bois, Mr. Gifford Beal and Walter Pach.

Miss Isadora Duncan's long-lined gestures are preserved in the drawings of M. André Dunoyer de Ségonzac and Mr. Abraham Walkowitz. Miguel Covarrubias's brilliance in caricature is at its liveliest in his versions of Negro dancers. One of Mr. Arthur B. Davies's Botticelli-like evocations is here in chalk drawings on a black panel. Miss Angna Enters proves the variety of her talents in "Cakewalk," a water color. Other artists represented include Mr. Joseph Pollet, Mr. Reginald Marsh, M. Henri Matisse, George O. Hart, Mr. Yasuo Kuniyoshi, Miss Anne Goldthwaite. Mr. Frank A. Nankivell and M. Pablo Picasso.

E. C. S.

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COMMUNION HYMN
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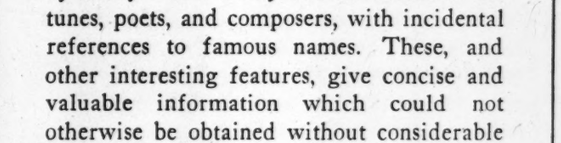

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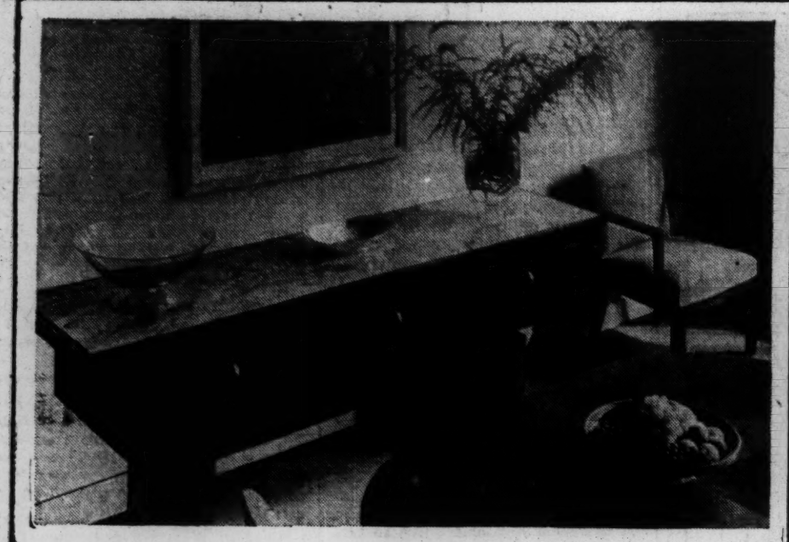
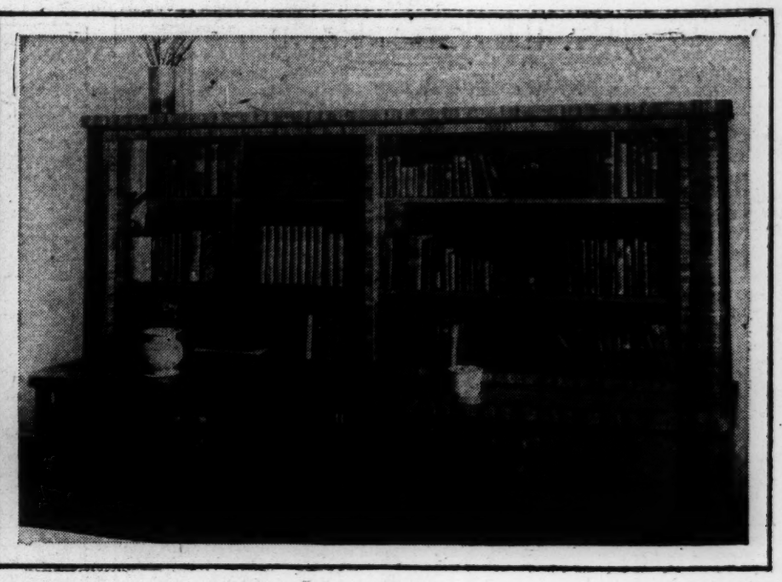




Touring for the Arts' Sake

A Little of Saxony, Old and New

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

Dresden

THIS city seems different in many ways from Berlin, left a few days ago. The first contrasting impression was, that military appearing uniforms were far less common, which was pleasant for an American who rarely sees any at all in his own country. I was told that many of the wearers belong to one or another of the many groups that drill and march, and that apparently they chooose to continue in their group's dress even when about their daily work.

This is a trivial matter to those who are thinking of Dresden as the capital of an old Saxony, rich in a history that extends far into the remote past, but which need not concern us in its details here. All that time allows us to notice seriously are the more important of its buildings, some of its most notable paintings and other treasures, and a glance at present activities.

From this visit there stand out with especial clearness the picture galleries, structural evidences of past royal régimes, the former Royal China Manufactory at Meissen and the suburban plant where much of Germany's best-known modern furniture is made.

Two Great Pictures

If the Dresden Picture Gallery held no other paintings than the Sistine Madonna and Correggio's "Holy Night," I think there would be quite enough to draw people from all over the world to its doors. There was a Correggio Madonna at each of the four corners of one gallery, but the other three might have been done with indifference, as if filling an order, while the "Holy Night" seemed pure and free inspiration, exalting in its spiritual power.

The manner in which famous picture galleries are scattered through present-day Germany points to the wealth and strength of the smaller independent kingdoms which now comprise the single German State. Saxony was one of the oldest and most important of the number and its rulers played conspicuous parts in the political and cultural history of Europe.

There was artistic as well as military rivalry between the rulers of Prussia, Saxony and Bavaria during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries. From this genuine or affected regard for the arts came the present wealth of paintings and sculpture to be found in the museums of Berlin, Munich and Dresden.

The Sistine Madonna

The outstanding name associated with such activities in Dresden is that of Augustus III, whose devotion to the fine arts led to the presence of Raphael's Sistine (or Sixtine) Madonna here.

It is related that when he was a prince and traveling in Italy this Augustus saw a beautiful painting hanging in a little church in Piacenza—a picture that he greatly desired. When he became King, one of his early acts was to dispatch an agent to Italy with authority to purchase the picture if it could be done. This was accomplished, the price of $25,000 being unprecedented at the time. Although the painting has no associations with the Sixtine Chapel, which Michelangelo decorated for Pope Sixtus IV, it is given the same designation, since that dignitary's figure appears in the right lower corner of Raphael's painting.

This gallery is also marvelously rich in examples of the Dutch and Flemish masters, and it was no small effort to leave so quickly the works of Jan Van Eyck, Holbein, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Breughel.

Dresden China and Its Making

It was the father of this Augustus III who inadvertently led to the establishment of a new and highly important industrial art, first and secretly in his own ancestral castle at Meissen, a few miles out of Dresden. The product is known as Dresden china, although it has always been made at Meissen, for a century and a half and until 1864 at the medieval castle of Albrechtsburg. Since then the work has been carried on at an extensive plant within the town and a mile or so away.

Anyone who has seen the delicate and elaborately modeled figures and groups that bear the marks of this porcelain must have wondered, as I have, how such fragile things could possibly have been shaped by men's fingers from soft clay. Even after having seen it done, the wonder seems scarcely less, although the processes have become familiar. Every part must, of course, be formed in a mold, and it is only the simplest objects that are so produced as a single piece. Nearly all must be assembled from numerous portions—sometimes as many as 60 or 70.

All these parts—head, arms, hands, feet, minute flowers, foliage and other details—come to the assembler's table as single bits of moist clay. These he attaches to one another with touches that seem of but a feather's weight, and just as lightly removes from each one the thin edges of excess clay that the molds have left. Very slowly does this task proceed. When it is over, the putty-colored result still seems wholly unlike in texture the glowing and translucent thing we know as a Dresden figure. The stages between demand still other skills in technique, as did the mixing of the ingredients that came before. Of all these—the firing and the decorating and the glazing—the details of technique would be wearisome to read, fascinating as each one is when watched.

Well known is the story of Johann Friedrich Böttger, who was engaged by Augustus "the Strong" of Saxony to discover a method of making gold from base metal, his failure at that task, and his stumbling on the secret of producing white porcelain in 1709. So the search of this ruler for easily acquired gold ended in his enriching the whole world with a discovery which, in spite of all his efforts at secrecy, was very soon known in all countries where men aimed at making fine china.

Contemporary German Furniture

One of the early garden cities of Germany was Hellerau, and here is now an important establishment for the production of furniture designed in the contemporary manner. Extensive displays of its designs were seen in Berlin, another of its sales establishments being in Munich. The work of this concern is probably best known internationally through its outfitting of the transatlantic liners Europa and Bremen, which have brought to the attention of travelers of all nations the German standards of decorative art.

The illustrations here may be accepted as representative of Germany's present standards in this feature of interior decoration. There is little departure from the traditional in the lines of the chairs, but the sideboards and the bookcase are of noticeable bulk, such as we do not associate with corresponding furniture of contemporary design from other continental countries. In the minds of those Europeans I have met America has done nothing of importance in this field, so what has been developed in the United States simply would not be thought of at all in any comparison of types. The skyscraper appears to be the one architectural or decorative achievement to the credit of the country.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—All Photographs by Courtesy of Deutsche Werkstätten A-G of Hellerau near Dresden.

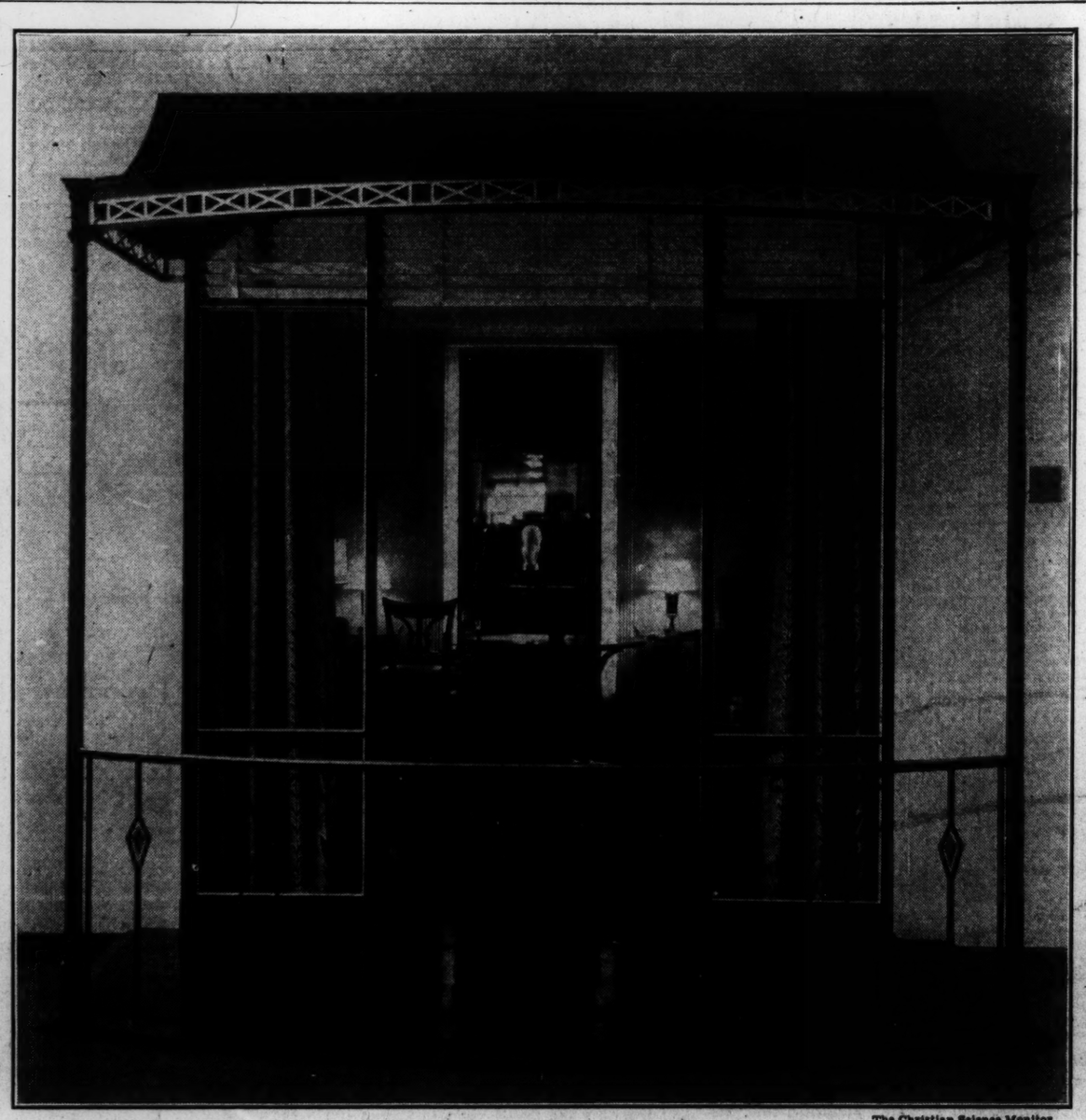
German furniture of contemporary design seems to have become temporarily settled down into what may be designated as a national type. In this many of the earlier eccentricities have been discarded, and the larger objects such as sideboards, beds, and wardrobes appear in forms of bulk and weight.

The four views above show representative types from perhaps the best-known furniture builders of Germany, the Deutsche Werkstätten A-G of Hellerau, near Dresden. At the left, above, is a sideboard in which right angles and broad plane surfaces control the design, while the natural grain of its palisander wood supplies the sole ornament. The top is of mottled glass in blending tones of brown.

In the dining room the sideboard and serving table of fumed pearwood follow the same basic ideas, with the utmost simplicity of outline. It is notable that chairs in these two views depart little from some familiar eighteenth-century types. At the right, above, is a walnut bookcase which is a strong reminder of the Beidemeier forms of a century ago in the same country.

Below is a bedroom in which the small tables and the bed of cherry wood attract the first attention. The bed is of a type which is widely accepted in Europe in spite of its apparent awkwardness for the chambermaid who cares for it.

The dining room and bedroom were designed by Prof. Adolf G. Schenck, the sideboard and bookcase by Prof. Bruno Paul.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Living room of Irwin House. View from balcony, showing fireplace surrounded by mirror-glass and the glass-topped, circular table reeating the brilliance in the middle of the room

When Sugar Was Rated a Treasure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Great Falls, Montana

ONE of the factors which adds a particular zest to the collecting of those objects which are known as antiques, is the discovery of a rare or unique sort. A few years ago the writer came to have one of these treasures, its form being such that no person to whom it was shown was able to state its purpose.

It is a sugar chest, peculiar to the Southern states, particularly Tennessee and Kentucky. These chests have an interesting history, it seems, and were used by many prosperous families, yet mention of them is not made in any books on antiques to the writer's knowledge. They are real "finds" apparently, since few collectors have been met who were familiar with them.

It seems that during the early 1800's white and brown sugar and spices were shipped up the Mississippi River to the inland settlements Sugar was a luxury and was used sparingly, the household having it proud of the fact and so keeping it under lock and key in such a chest and cabinet as this, evidently the work of a local cabinet maker. A collector in West Virginia gives the information that some of the chests were beautifully made with inlay and carving, depending upon the wealth and taste of the family and the ability of the cabinet maker.

The writer secured her sugar chest from a member of a well-known southern family. It had been brought with the rest of the household furnishings when its owner came to locate in a western state. It is in excellent preservation and the patina which has become a part of the finish after a century, or perhaps even a century and a half, most attractive. There are grains of sugar in the large compartment even after all these years. The former owner said that she imagined that it was "antique sugar" from past generations, since she had it many years and that it had come to her from her forbears exactly as she passed it on to the writer.

The chest is of cherry wood and the joints are mortised very carefully. The large compartment which, apparently held the loaf sugar is large enough to accommodate many pounds. Two smaller, one larger than the other, would hold about three and five pounds respectively. The drawer underneath was probably used for the necessary utensils for breaking up the sugar loaves and for handling the pieces—steel sugar cutters like stout shears, and tongs. It is sturdy and well-made; time has dealt kindly with it, and the little "fancy" on the legs and the cover makes one sure that it was made for "quality folks" back in the old régime.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Apparently unknown to most collectors of American antiques is this little chest-on-legs. It is said to be a sugar chest, an article of furniture which was peculiar to southern Atlantic states in the early 1800's. It is assumed that the large division was for holding sugar loaves and the small ones for the broken pieces, ready for table use. Probably the drawer held sugar cutters, tongs, and a small mallet

Thanks to the Motorcar—

Special from Monitor Bureau

Chicago

A NEW shape for the living-room pillow is asking for recognition this season. It is called a six-way pillow because it can be used in that many different positions. As it sets upright on the sofa it is much thicker at the bottom than at the top, thus having a wedge-shape which gives more support to the lower part of the person's back and less to his shoulders.

It can be also used to support a person who prefers to read sitting up in bed and is claimed to be more comfortable than are bed pillows stuffed in behind the reader. Many covers are used, such as velvet, corduroy, suede, leather, tapestry and loose-woven homespun.

The pillow is probably the outgrowth of the types of cushions which have been used lately in modern chairs where a special effort is made to produce a seat with the proper pitch to be as comfortable as an automobile seat. Most of these, however, have been stationary in the chairs. Now comes the separate pillow, or cushion, to be used wherever one chooses.

STATIONARY game tables with four chairs to match, which become a permanent part of the furnishings, are getting more popular in homes where more leisure time is creeping in. Instead of bringing out the collapsible card table, setting it up, then later taking it down again, the family needs only to pull up to this table which stands always ready for a game or other playtime activities.

The tables come in different styles to suit other furniture. Some are heavy oak, others are walnut, some have a mahogany finish. The chairs are lighter than the usual dining-room size and are given a gay touch by the use of red leather or plaid cloth for seat covering.

Not only buyers of antique manuscripts but poetry lovers on both sides of the Atlantic will be interested in the news that the Marquess of Crewe has generously presented to the Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge the manuscript of Keats's immortal "Ode to a Nightingale."

Despite the fact that there is no scent of the lamp about his verse, the poet apparently did not always write with a running pen and fine, careless rapture.

The world-famous couplet, for example:

Charm'd magic casements, opening on the foam
Of perilous seas, in faery lands forlorn,

originally read "charm'd the wide casements" and "keelless seas," "faery" being spelled "fairy."

The Irwin Modern House

Boston

LIGHT caught like honey in a silver bowl, above which droop glass buds on silver stems; light blooming delicately through the leaves of half-transparent lotus cups unfurling on a terra cotta wall; light with no shape to hold it, stealing like dawn, from an invisible fount of illumination behind a fluted column in a corner of the room, such is the impression that greets one in the Irwin Modern House. Interior decorators have not been slow to follow designers of stage settings in utilizing artificial lighting in the production of artistic furnishing.

Clear color contrasts also play an important part in the Irwin Modern House, now on exhibition at the store of the Paine Furniture Company. It is the latest creation of J. Stuart Clingman and Ernest R. Cooper, who head the Irwin staff, and combines the Empire and Directoire forms with Egyptian detail, in classic simplicity of treatment and modern fabrics and woods.

The solid tête de nègre carpet on the living-room floor supplies a rich background for the black, polished wood sofa, upholstered in coral colored cloth, and is tied into the general composition by striped hangings of the same brown shade. A classic, silver and gilt chair, covered with coral suède; a tall wing chair in pale green, with ivory-hued fringe; a circular center table in gleaming black wood, decorated with a leafy border in gold, and covered with heavy glass; and an alabaster lamp which flows in the same Greek vase lines as the white ornaments above the doors, form the chief motifs in the design of that room. Its size is enlarged visually by a remarkable plate glass mirror built like a frame for the fireplace, reaching up to the ceiling, and down to the floor on either side. The walls are creamy white.

The dining room, which is all of a terra cotta glow, is distinctly Egyptian in feeling. The sideboard, table and server follow geometric lines and are cut from unusual woods, which, highly polished, add a ruddy glow. The side chairs of white painted wood are covered in a rough fabric to match the terra cotta wall, while the host chairs are upholstered in white leather.

Mauve lace curtains and bedspreads, dainty French engravings in white and gilded frames, and satin cushions and upholstery in celandine yellow blend harmoniously with the natural Fruitwood dressing table and chest, and creamy woodwork of the bedroom. The beds are painted in white and silver; and the wall bouquets of tiny silver and crystal lamps lend a touch of fancy to the sophisticated whole.

P. P. S.

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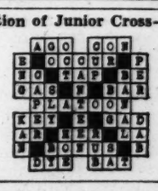

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Martha Washington Chair,	72.00	38.50
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The Children's Page

Mr. Winkle's Party

(Founded on Fact)

By MARY F. MOORE

MR. WINKLE, the gray and white cat, was stretching himself out before the library fire, lazily watching Samuel Kitten playing pouncy games with a ping-pong ball.

In the next room, which was the kitchen, he could hear the sound of voices, and being rather an inquisitive cat, he presently crossed to the door and listened.

"Yes, I thought so," he purred. "They're talking about Christmas and us!"

And the purr, which had only been a baby one to begin with, grew, and grew, and grew, till it filled the room, and the kitten cat stared in surprise.

"This is most exciting!" declared Mr. Winkle, "they're talking about getting up a party for us—for you and me, you know!"

"Really!" said the little cat. "But I thought you said cats shouldn't listen to purrs not meant for them."

"That's true," admitted Mr. Winkle, "though I wish you hadn't reminded me of it just now."

He left the door at once, however, and crossing back to the fire went to sleep again.

Meanwhile in the kitchen Anne was helping her mother to make the Christmas puddings.

"Why shouldn't Mr. Winkle have a party, just to let people know he's been with us for 10 years?" she was saying. "He could have it instead of me, because I've had 11 Christmas parties already, and he hasn't had any."

Mrs. Bigg thought hard for a minute or two, and then said, "Well, I don't see why he shouldn't; that is, if you will arrange everything for him."

"Oh, of course I will, and Jean will help me," said Anne delightedly.

So the following Saturday afternoon she and Jean had such a good time talking about Mr. Winkle's party that the clock seemed to jump from two to five without even pausing at the half hours.

Thinking Up the Guests

At first it seemed rather hard to thing of enough cats among their little friends to make up a really jolly party for Mr. Winkle. But suddenly Anne had a bright idea.

"I know!" she said, "let's ask grown-up cat owners as well—I mean, people like Mr. Fish, the cycle man, Miss Smith, who has the Post Office, and so on!"

Jean gave an excited jump. "Oh yes, let's!" she agreed.

So the next evening, when it was beginning to get dark, a number of people in the village were surprised to have a call from two small girls who said, "Please may your cat bring you to a party?" And if they replied, "Yes," the two small girls said, "Thank you very much," and went on to ask someone else the same question.

"I think perhaps we'd better send written invitations too," said Anne thoughtfully, "in case people may think they've just had a Christmas dream."

When they put their spending money together it came to enough to buy a dozen cards with gilded edges and a picture of a cat in one corner, and that was the right number for the invitations. So next morning there were 12 surprised cats in the town, whose owners read the following invitation to them:

"YOU ARE INVITED TO BRING YOUR MISTRESS (OR MASTER) TO A PARTY AT RED GABLES ON DECEMBER 27."

Then followed particulars as to time: "Milk at 5.0 prompt," and a little note that said, "Please say if there is anything special you like to eat, and please don't be too shy to come!"

Most of the cats purred at once, "Of course we'll go!" But General Post, Miss Smith's cat, said, "Oh, thank you very much, but I daren't!" and scampered away, and hid in the bathroom cupboard, and wouldn't come down for dinner or tea.

The cats and their owners thought a good deal about the party, and when the day came there they were, all brushed, and polished, and shining. They arrived at 4 o'clock in this order:

Mr. Fish, the cycle man, and Mrs. Purrer; Jean Betty, a school friend and Mr. Ruffles (both very excited); Mrs. Johns, the grocer's wife and Scamp; Robert Brooks, another school friend, and Tigger, (who wouldn't keep still); Miss Smith, with General Post, (who had got over being scared now); Mr. Hirst, the milkman, and kitten Curdle.

Five other cats had come a little earlier with their owners (who were school friends, and wanted to help), and the other cat of the 12 had sent his owner, Billy Toms, the newspaper boy, to say that at the last minute he really found himself too shy to come to a party.

Hunt the Ping-Pong Ball

The cats soon settled themselves round the drawing-room on their owners' knees, and stared at each other, and purred at each other, and felt quite happy and joyful; and by the time tea was announced they had all joined in a lively game of "Hunt the Ping-Pong Ball."

In the dining room was a table set for the human beings with paper napkins covered with cats, iced cats on the cake, little cats holding candles, and a cat present by the side of each plate. (Mr. Fish got a black cat standing on the end of a pencil, and Miss Smith a gray cat sitting on a pin tray). For the cats themselves a tiny Christmas tree had been provided on a small table, with 14 saucers on the floor in a circle, filled with thick, creamy milk.

The cats didn't wait to ask which saucer was for which, but began to lap as quickly as possible, and when they had finished they sat and stared at the tree.

Then, when everyone was ready, Anne asked the guests to take their own cats and sit round the drawing room again, while she and Jean carried the little tree and its table into the center of the floor. It was hung with small baskets each bearing the name of a cat, and each containing three little toys to play with, and something specially tasty to eat, and soon all the cats were scampering merrily about after their toys.

At last Mr. Hirst, the milkman, said he was afraid he would have to take Curdle home, and Miss Smith said she must go, too, and so the party broke up, until only Billy Toms, the newspaper boy, was left.

"I'm so sorry Gerald wouldn't come," Anne said to him, "but you must take his basket back for him, Billy."

And that was the end of the party.

When Mr. Winkle and Samuel Kitten went to bed that night they were still purring so hard that they couldn't get to sleep.

"I hope, in another 10 years, they will give me another party," said Mr. Winkle. "I like them."

"So do I," agreed Samuel Kitten, and added, "I expect this will make lots of people think about having cat parties!"

Then he yawned very long and very wide, and turning round several times in a circle, buried his little nose under his little tail.

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

It Was Hung With Small Baskets, Each Bearing the Name of a Cat

The Little Bo-Peep Who Doesn't Lose Her Sheep

By R. H. MARKHAM

THE little Croatian girls of Yugoslavia go to the fields with their mothers as soon as they can walk, to watch over the geese and pigs on the village grazing grounds, and to take the sheep and cattle out to the more distant hillsides.

When their small hands are strong enough they help to milk the cows, carrying their share of milk to market and delivering it from house to house. So they are not only shepherdesses, but little milkwomen, too.

You may also see them, when not at school, seated in the outdoor market place of Zagreb and other large cities, helping their mothers to sell cheese, fruit, vegetables, and flowers. They also do their share of house building, and you will find groups of them busy with half finished structures, carrying bricks and mortar up rickety scaffolds. So, besides being shepherdesses, little milkwomen, and little market vendors, they are builders as well.

When they are not tending sheep, milking cows, selling vegetables, and buldng houses they are snging folk songs in the village choirs, led by the school-teachers or pastors. They wear white dresses stitched with bright hand-embroidery, aprons covered with large gay flowers which they embroider themselves, and little bonnets of the same material. When not barefooted they were large, flat, moccasin-like shoes, and short white stockings fastened below the knees with red tape tied in bowknots.

These little maids, with their fair hair and blue eyes, belong to the great Slav family, and so are cousins to the Russians, Poles, and Czechs. They are very fearless, and well able to take care of themselves. Furthermore they boast the best girls' basketball team in Europe!

An International Alphabet

Drawn by Dorothy T. Goldner for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

F for France

The sixth country of our International Alphabet is France. On each side of Henri, a boy of France, you will see pictures that will tell you something about his country. They are numbered, and you are to write down what each represents:

1. In Paris. The largest triumphal arch in the world.
2. In Paris. A famous tower.
3. He carries food for babies and pussies, too.
4. Beautiful things can be bought in Paris. You should not find it difficult to guess what this is.
5. Made of fine white earthenware.

World Friendship Projects

THE Committee on World Friendship Among Children invites American boys and girls in public and private schools, in junior groups, societies and organizations to join in a great world fellowship of friendly boys and girls by taking part in one or more of the friendship projects named below.

First Project—Picture Post Cards

American boys and girls are invited to send Friendship Picture Cards to boys and girls in other lands. Arrangements are being made with the department of education of certain countries to receive these cards and to distribute them to boys and girls in their schools.

Six beautiful colored Friendship Cards have been prepared to show a friendly world in which the interests of all nations are closely intertwined. In addition to a picture, each card carries a message in French, Spanish and English.

This project begins in October, 1933, and will be completed on World Good Will Day (May 18, 1934).

Second Project—Good Will Messages

For the second time American boys and girls will write good-will messages to the boys and girls of all the world.

The best from each school or group should be forwarded to the New York office by Feb. 1, 1934. A national committee of selection will choose the message for the year. It will be sent to the children of Wales, in reply to their message, and will be published and broadcast in this and in other lands on World Good Will Day.

Third Project—Compositions on Peace

Compositions may be written on: The League of Nations, the World Court, the Pact of Paris, the Disarmament Conference. The best composition from each school or group should be sent to the New York Office by March 1, 1934.

Mail Bag

The Sierra Nevada Mountains, California

Dear Friends:

I have been wishing to say hello to you all summer long, but I have been busy, oh so busy, taking care of a little half-grown blue jay, that I have scarcely had time for anything else. Folks call me Jimmy Blue Jay, because I am so friendly, and curious to see what everybody is doing. I found this little stranger in the woods after a storm, so I took care of him, taught him to fly, and showed him where to find his food.

It was easy to find insects and beetles during the summer, but when the cold weather came, there were not so many. Then we began eating nuts.

The best kind of nut, I think, is the pine nut that drops from great big cones in October. They hang way out on the tip end of big branches, and I have to wait until the first cold night to open them. Then in the morning I fly up to these high branches, perch right on the stems of the cone and shake it as hard as I can. Sometimes one seed comes spinning out, and sometimes six or more. They spin so slowly to the ground that I have plenty of time to dive down and catch one, or sometimes two. Then I go back and shake again.

Mr. Pine Squirrel stores all the nuts he can find for winter food. He runs way out on the branch and chews the stem until the whole cone drops. He drops two or three to the ground, and then runs down the tree and drags the cones up close to his near-by front door, or close to some rock, and chews them to pieces to get the nuts.

It must be hard work for him, for some of the trees are over 200 feet high, and a fair-sized cone is all of 15 inches long.

The other day I saw a man in these woods looking at the big black scars on many of the trees where they have been burned by fires years ago. I thought he was gathering pitch, but no, it could not be that, for he ate what he took. When he was out of sight, Toppy and I flew down to see what he had been doing. There, right in the middle of all that burned wood, was a white spot where he had cut something off. That was what he had eaten. I ate a little of it, and it was sweet, just like sugar.

Then I remembered the story my parents had told me—that the Indians used to gather this sugar from the tree, and because of this it is known today as the sugar pine.

I shall soon leave these high mountains, for snows will come and cover all the ground. The first storm has already come, but most of the snow has melted. Toppy and I shall live near the big valley until spring comes.

I wish you all much happiness.

Your friend, Jimmy Blue Jay.

Capetown, South Africa

Dear Editor:

I do so enjoy reading Snubs, Waddles, the Mail Bag and other stories in the Monitor.

I live in Capetown, a very beautiful part of South Africa. I am 10 years old, and would be glad to hear from a little boy my own age living in Canada or Australia. I have two pet dogs, called Biddy and Bingo, and we have such romps on the lawn. I collect stamps and would be glad to exchange. Stewart A.

Germantown, Pennsylvania

Dear Mail Bag:

I am a little girl, 11 years old. I am very fond of animals, and have a dog, a cat, and a bird. The dog's name is Mitzi, the cat's name is Molly, and the bird's name is Petie. The dog and cat play very nicely together. I enjoy the Monitor very much, especially the Children's Page. I get nearly all of my school clippings out of the Monitor.

Hope F.

Key to Puzzle

Key to International Puzzle, Mary of England, published Nov. 13:

(1) Big Ben. (2) Stonehenge. (3) Punch and Judy Show. (4) Cleopatra's Needle. (5) Tower of London. (6) Shakespeare.

Winter Holiday

Winter Holiday, by Arthur Ransome. With many illustrations. London: Jonathan Cape. 7s. 6d. net.

If you haven't already met Captain Nancy and her gallant band of explorers and sailors in previous books by Arthur Ransome, let me introduce you to them now, just as they came that eventful morning, trampling through the bracken at the edge of the ice and climbing the steep slope that led up to the barn where the two strangers, Dick and Dorothea, were waiting expectantly.

"What are you? In real life, I mean," said the elder of the redcaps. "We're explorers and sailors."

"Dick's an astronomer," said Dorothea promptly.

"Dorothea writes stories," said Dick.

"Well, I'm Nancy Blackett, Captain of the Amazon. This is Peggy, Mate of the Amazon." She waved her hand toward the others. "This is Capt. John Walker, of the Swallow. This is Susan Walker, Mate of the Swallow. Titty is their able-seaman, and Roger is their ship's boy."

And so began that wonderful series of adventures on and around the frozen lake, when, because they could skate, Dick and Dorothea were allowed to be part of the "Polar Expedition."

At the start they had been happy enough to be allowed to pull the explorers' sledge; then, as a result of the rescue of the cragfast sheep, they became possessed of a sailing sledge of their own; then, on a night of hard frost, they were actually asked to command the ice-bound "Fram," and then, in obedience to the flag signal at Beckfoot, they made the final, frantic dash for the Pole.

There is so much movement and excitement in "Winter Holiday" that you will be conscious of the cold northern air on your cheek as you read; you will hear the crunch of frozen moss beneath your feet, the ping of flying skates, the wind roaring over the ice. Never was known such a wonderful holiday as the Sailors, Amazons and the two D's spent together during those few eventful weeks.

The Fairy Tree

By EVA L. HUGHES

(This tree stands in the Fitzroy Gardens at Melbourne, Australia, and it really has been transformed into a Fairy Tree by the skill of a sculptor.)

"SEVEN hundred birthdays!" murmured the little acacia sapling as she looked admiringly at the old red gum tree that towered above her in the bright Australian moonlight. "What a wonderful age to have reached and what beautiful experiences you must have had!"

"Ah, yes," answered the old tree rustling her leaves briskly and looking out over the gardens where she had stood for so long. "The years have brought me experiences of many kinds, but the most wonderful of them all happened only a short time ago."

"Indeed!" exclaimed the little sapling. "Could you tell me about it? I should so very much like to know."

"Yes," replied the old tree softly. "It is something that I like to talk about. This is how it happened:

"One clear, sunny day a pleasant-faced young woman came walking slowly through the gardens. It was plain to be seen that she loved all nature, for she wandered here and there, hovering with delight over a rare shrub or flower, or exclaiming with rapture over the trees that grow so luxuriantly in this section."

"But what did she say when she saw you, my friend?" questioned the little tree eagerly. "If she was enchanted with the other trees, her pleasure must have been very great at seeing a tree that was 700 years old."

The Keeper of the Gardens

"But of course she didn't know that at the time," answered the old tree gently. "The Keeper of the gardens came along just as she stopped to look at me, and when he heard her exclaim, 'What a wonderful tree!' he told her how many years had passed over my head."

"Then what happened?" asked the little acacia softly.

The young woman stepped quickly up to me and laying a tender hand upon my trunk said, 'You beautiful thing! Oh, you beautiful thing!'"

The old tree paused for a moment while the breezes frolicked through her branches, then she resumed: "The young woman walked around and around, looking at my trunk from every angle and exclaiming over the humps and the hollows that have come with the passing of centuries.

"Presently she cried in a happy voice, 'I know I could do it! Oh, I know I could do it! And the children would simply love it!' As she walked away with the Keeper, she told him she was a sculptor and I heard her talking to him about a Fairy Tree."

"A Fairy Tree!" exclaimed the little acacia softly. "How beautiful it sounds!"

"Yes," answered the old red gum, "and all night long I wondered what a Fairy Tree could be like, and what it was that the young woman was so eager to do. It seemed as if every little breeze that capered through my branches whispered: 'I know I can do it! Oh, I know I can do it! And the children would simply love it!'

"One day soon afterward the young woman again came into the garden and, as before, she walked up to me and patted my trunk lovingly, murmuring little words of endearment that I shall hold in my heart forevermore. Then taking some tools out of a bag, I felt her tapping sharply at my trunk."

"Was there not danger that the cutting would stop your growth?" asked the little tree gently.

"No," replied the old tree, "my trunk is sapless, so no harm would be done that way. Day after day she worked away with hammer and chisel, sometimes chuckling delightedly to herself and often standing back to look with shining eyes at the thing she had done."

The Secret

"But what was it she was doing?" questioned the little sapling eagerly.

"That will come later in the story," replied the old tree. "Have patience, my dear. One day the Keeper came along while she was working, and as he walked around and around, viewing my trunk from all sides, I heard him exclaim, 'It's great! Simply great! The children will come from far and near to see this!'

"Dear! Dear!" murmured the little tree, almost standing on her tippy-toes, "didn't you find out the secret then?"

"I knew it was coming soon," answered the old tree softly, "for by this time the sculptor was standing on a ladder, tap-tapping at my trunk as high as she could reach, and I heard her tell the Keeper that she was putting on the finishing touches.

"The next evening a boy came to carry away her ladder, and as she packed away her tools, she said: 'Good night, dear tree, we shall see happy things tomorrow.' Then she walked away, lingering often to look back.

"All night long my heart whispered, 'Tomorrow, tomorrow!' and it seemed as if the time would never pass. But in the morning when I saw the sculptor coming toward me, followed by a group of children, it seemed as if my branches stood motionless and not a leaf quivered as I waited for I knew not what. Then I heard delighted shouts of laughter as a little child sang out: 'Oh, look at the lizard sliding down hill on his tummy! See the elves and the kangaroo and the tiny baby bear!'

"Then you knew?" asked the sapling breathlessly.

"Then I knew," replied the old tree softly, "that it was I who had become a Fairy Tree; that under the sculptor's clever fingers my stanch old trunk had become a thing of sprites and gnomes and frolicsome animals, with Mrs. Spider sitting in her parlor and a merry-faced elf riding on the back of a good-natured old frog. As the air resounded with childish laughter and gleeful chuckles, my heart was ready to burst with joy.

"And since then?" asked the little tree softly.

"Since then," answered the big red gum, "boys and girls from far and near have thronged to see me, and in all my 700 years I have never been so happy, for I have been bringing joy to the hearts of little children."

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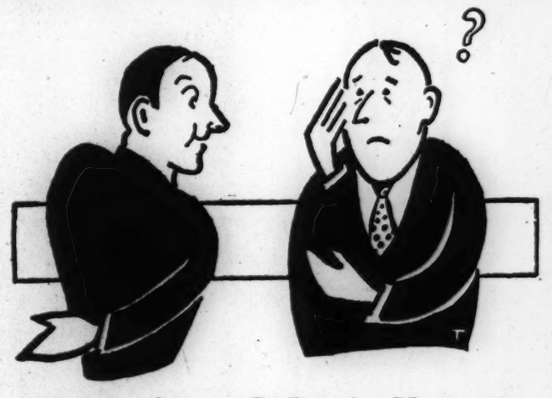

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Book Reviews and Literary News

The Ugly Duckling

Hans Christian Andersen, by Signe Toksvig. London: Macmillan. 10s. 6d. net.

IT IS related that in his last years Hans Andersen upbraided a sculptor for designing a monument of him in which he was shown almost enveloped in listening children. It was indeed an irony—and one common enough in the lives of writers—that Andersen should have won his immense reputation by the work he at first valued least. Wishing to be first a singer, then an actor, then a writer of romantic Shakespearean tragedies in verse, a poet and a novelist, Andersen at the age of 30 had come to write his tales almost fortuitously and certainly more for money than for glory. A fame based on the tales embarrassed him.

But there was more than the lingering of embarrassment in his protest to the sculptor; children, he said, might well appreciate the manner of telling a tale and the tale itself, but only an adult could understand its deeper meaning. That deeper meaning was his own life which, with its wishes, its delights, its fears and sufferings was told in fantastic allegory. He had lived a fairy tale which included and surpassed all, even the story of "The Ugly Duckling" which his own most resembled.

* * *

Miss Toksvig, his latest biographer, has appreciated this to the full. She is not shocked, as are some, by an art of escape, nor does she turn the delicate Andersen into a psychological robot of dark and mechanical impulses. Her Andersen is a man and not a theory and he is marvelously whole in outline and in detail. By treating the immense amount of material with a humorous shrewdness and sweetness, an appreciative and critical eye and a subtle sympathy which reconciles the contradictions in Andersen's character, she has drawn as true and as delightful a picture as can be imagined. Her interest is affectionate without being gushing or sentimental.

The first 30 years of his life, containing the story of amazing struggle from illiterate poverty as the child of peasants to the time when certainty of achievement became clear, are the most interesting. Andersen, one feels, never ceased to be a child. In manhood he was still the child of intense sensibility, naïveté and imagination, who recoiled in misery before the slightest criticism or humiliation—Dickens found him weeping in the garden at Gad's Hill because of a bad review—and who as suddenly was transported into the oblivious self-confidence of an excited showmanship after the least smile of encouragement.

* * *

Ugly, despised by the normal who saw merely hereditary derangement where in fact there was genius, he learned early to charm by his precocity and to win the sympathy of those whose recognition of his genius was valuable. When, for example, at the age of 13 he left his home to make—as he fancied—his fortune in Copenhagen he was penniless and starving but he went to the doors of the great and recited his struggles and ambitions to the astonished but at last melting servants, and then declaimed his verse tragedies to their masters without warning and with such passion and childish eagerness that they were unable to stop him. He could be snubbed, ridiculed, admonished; he could be told that he was ignorant, that his pretensions to be an actor or a singer were absurd—that his want of education was fatal—yet finally none could resist him. He suffered piteously in Copenhagen but he had an endless tenacity and eventually he succeeded in obtaining government help. The moment anyone had the weakness to listen to Andersen, he was, in a sense, at his mercy; he was irresistible and he knew it.

* * *

The habit of reciting his works on every possible occasion and of boasting innocently about his successes continued throughout his life and those who did not understand him thought him either a comic character or a creature of vanity; but as Miss Toksvig explains, he was dominated by the desire for security and recognition all his life because of his wretched childhood, and needed praise to lift him out of the depths into which a solitary and timid nature will retire in impotence. His alleged vanity, as he himself explained, was not vanity but gratitude and delight in the talent which he regarded himself as the vehicle and not as the originator.

Of the poets and the families who befriended him in his early days, and particularly of the Collins family, who took him in and brought him up as their child, of the schoolmaster who tortured him and afterward begged forgiveness, Miss Toksvig has drawn excellent little portraits. Her detail and atmosphere, her continual perception of comedy, are all fascinating, and I have not read for a long time a biography so unpretentious, so thorough and so satisfying.

V. S. P.

His Garden

My Garden, by W. H. Davies. London: Jonathan Cape. 3s. 6d. net.

AS IT happened, just before settling down to Mr. Davies's successor to "My Birds" I read the following: "If the average gardiner may well be content with the two Gentians sino-ornata and Farreri and their fine hybrid called G. Wellsi, the keen-gardiner should try his hand with some of their less well-known but no less charming cousins." Well, if you get a book to review which is called "My Garden," ought there not to be some horticultural initiation before tackling it? Indeed so, but a book cover contains two phenomena: if the title is there, so is the author, and the author in this instance is Mr. Davies. The consequence was that I was not in the least surprised to find that there was practically nothing about a garden in "My Garden." There are hardly more than 10 pages in the whole book which so much as mention the word "garden."

Let the horticulturist stick to his catalogues, which I personally find much better reading than any gardening book ever written with the sole exception of that of the G. O. M. of horticulture, William Robinson. But Mr. Davies's book—that of course is about Mr. Davies; what else could it be? And as I read a text of supreme irrelevance to the matter in hand, a shining tissue of irrelevancies concerning all the topics touched and, beelike, left. I rejoiced to find that the writer was the identical Davies who was often my boon-companion 20 years ago. The years have been as gentle to him as showers of rose petals. In a world changing so precipitously that the old landmarks are swept away by a hurricane of innovations, Mr. Davies agelessly abides, the same odd mixture of birdlike, wide-eyed, innocent lover of natural simplicities who stands and stares, and rugged, weatherbeaten driftwood of the cities who knows all the misery and sordidness of man.

* * *

Not that these two elements are kept apart; they overlap continually in his prose and poetry, as they are blended in the man. His stories of the lowdowners have all the savor of a kind of primal, Adamite unsophistication, while his raptures about robins and star-gazings and dewy mornings and the quicks in the hedgerows are delicately sly, as though he chuckled artfully at his own artlessness and knew he could do so quite securely because this poet was born untouched by the world and must ever by the law of his being remain so.

No other living writer can so daringly exploit himself, deliberately make a mannerism of the well-known Davies manner without ever tarnishing that gay, naïve elementalism which inexhaustibly spouts up in him. He was baptized at the Pierian source of creation, and the amazing thing is that neither his harsh experience of poverty nor his knowledge of so much of the cruelty and savagery and wretchedness of the world nor his career as a successful artist has been able to deflower that snowdrop freshness, that celandine enchantingness which his fairy godmother gave him at birth. Faiths and empires dissolve in the wrack of our times, but Mr. Davies goes piping on, curious and contented, wondering child and seasoned man and both at the same time.

* * *

You think as you read him, now a poem, now a tale about a tramp, now a little sketch of the doings of his cat, Pharaoh, now describing to us with bubbling relish how he found an owl sitting on his study table and anon tripping off to a confidence of how a modern artist made him look like a Pope but left the savage out—you think as you read him that there can be no pains nor tensions nor travail nor questing in the literary art when William Davies takes his pen. He never bothers about planning or coördinating or inventing or composing. He saunters about on his lawn, he watches the robin and leans his ear to its recitative and then he drops in to his Study (I could not help laughing at Mr. Davies insisting on spelling his Study with a capital "S") and writes down anything that comes into his head, from the doings on the lawn to memories of yarns and incidents in the old rough life, beaten upon by the rains of poverty and the winds of adversity. He goes in and writes just as the robin is singing out of doors and those winds are now only a caressing breeze in the tree-tops and softly titillate the tendrils of memory to conjure up the vanished days.

And it all comes tumbling down upon the paper without the smallest effort at connecting one thing with another. Nobody could possibly do it but Mr. Davies and that is because he possesses the extraordinary art of remaining Mr. Davies, year by year and book by book. For if his stories and experiences have neither artistic nor logical relation to one another, Mr. Davies remains consistently faithful to himself, and a remarkably coherent and unified self it is. What he tells us about his garden is what everybody knows already, and some of it is not correct knowledge at that. But the point is that it is he who tells it and that makes it unique.

H. J. MASSINGHAM.

Augustan Clubs

The Clubs of Augustan London, by Robert J. Allen. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. $3.

IT IS impossible to think of eighteenth-century London without thinking of its clubs. Clubs of the most varied kinds: Whig clubs and Tory clubs; aristocratic and bourgeois clubs; clubs of writers, of freethinkers, of rakes, of politicians; toasting clubs, beefsteak societies, Calves-Head and Mug-House clubs, Kit-Cats, Quidnuncs, Mohocks, Hell-Fires.

The club was ideally adapted to the wants of that leisurely, loquacious, conservative society with its gregarious instincts and its stoutly maintained group prejudices. Undoubtedly the decadence of the club tradition later in the century was only another symptom of the new forces at work in society, forces that called for the translation of talk into action and abolished forever the comfortable assumptions on which the society of Queen Anne's day had rested so solidly.

There have been numerous studies of the subject by social historians. Dr. Allen is concerned less with the club as a social institution than with its relations with eighteenth-century letters. From this study the fact emerges very plainly that not only did men of letters play a prominent part in the club life of the time but the club itself made so powerful an appeal to the literary imagination that, not content with frequent references to the existing societies, writers produced dozens of purely imaginary ones. "Indeed, it became almost a rhetorical fashion to introduce fictitious clubs, whether to preserve anonymity by fathering the production on a society of gentlemen, or to draw satiric portraits of members representing social types, or to lend a general air of dramatic verisimilitude to the project in hand."

One feels instinctively that such ought to have charm, but Dr. Allen succeeds merely in being scholarly, thorough and informative. The approach is that of the Ph. D. thesis; the results make the book valuable as a reference work, but the general reader will find it of antiquarian rather than vital interest. Most people know the Augustan Club through the pages of Addison, Steele and Swift, and therein lies its true vitality—for Addison, Steele and Swift were great literary artists.

R. P.

In the Old South

My Confederate Girlhood: The Memoirs of Kate Virginia Cox Logan, edited by her daughter, Lily Logan Morrill. Richmond: Garrett & Massie. $3.

WRITTEN out of a loving heart and a well-stored mind, these memories of a Southern gentlewoman, just entering her twenties at the time of the outbreak of the War Between the States, are a worthy contribution to the literature of the Old South. Except for a few letters from others, quoted for their historic value, there is not in these memoirs a single jarring note, a single drop of bitterness. The recollections are unique in war-time notes in that they record no hardships nor privations. Although for four years battles raged around them, and her three brothers had been among the first Virginia volunteers, Mrs. Logan sets down no harrowing details of suffering on the battlefield or distress at home. As a matter of fact, all through the war they had provisions in their larder.

Although she says little about it, one reads between the lines that out of their plenty, the Cox family continually helped others. She does explain the reason for their comparative prosperity amid so much privation. Her father, Judge James H. Cox, happened to be the owner of productive coal mines, and coal was very much a war-time necessity. Judge Cox owned also a good farm, Grassland, just outside of Petersburg. A hospital for Confederate soldiers was established there, and during the bombardment of Petersburg, Grassland was filled with refugees.

When the war was over Kate Virginia Cox was married to a commander of Hampton's Legion, young T. M. Logan of South Carolina, who at 24 was a Confederate general. The description of the wedding is a vivid bit of writing, beautiful in its simplicity.

J. W. M.

How to Abolish War

What Would Be the Character of a New War? by 18 of the world's greatest experts. New York: Smith and Haas. $2.50.

IT IS almost certainly true that war will never be abolished by fear of its consequences. Nothing save an active love for God and man, and some scientific understanding of what that implies, will bring into being that world constitution uniting all men and nations under a simple law which alone can end anarchy and armaments and war on earth. But recognition of the inevitable consequences can be a strong deterrent to reckless resort to war and an active factor in driving people to take thought about how peace is to be organized.

It was in this spirit that the Inter-Parliamentary Union, an international body of high standing, caused an inquiry to be made into the probable character of a new war. It has invited "military men, economists, financiers, scientists, jurists, psychologists and specialists in demography to state their opinions freely, guided only by their professional conscience." The names of the various authors are testimony to the knowledge and authority behind the detailed facts and somber views expressed.

The result is what an English reviewer has described as "the most terrible book which has ever been written." It proves that if mankind cannot rise to the point of overcoming its fears, suspicions and hatreds, its national egotisms and divisions, and so allows war to break loose once again, the war will be entirely different from that which raged from 1914 to 1918. Its purpose will probably be to break the morale—the will to resistance—of the civilian population at home by incendiary bombs, gas and other devilries, as the quickest way to victory and the peace which follows defeat.

As an indication of the kind of problem which confronts those who are working for the peace and unity of mankind, the book is worthy of thoughtful reading. It will certainly spur them to renewed consecration and endeavor.

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN.

"The Child Manuela" (Farrar & Rinehart) is the novel from which the film "Mädchen in Uniform" was made. It has been translated by Agnes Neill Scott from the German of Christa Winsloe. The book has not the happy ending of the film.

Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

It Must Be the Code

FOR some reason the holiday shower of greeting cards on this desk is light this year . . . The publishers, at the date of writing, have fallen down completely . . . Is there a trade war on between the book publishers and the makers of greeting cards? . . . Or does the new code of fair competition for the graphic arts forbid commerce between the two industries? . . . Not that we care, you understand . . . Indeed, we've always scoffed at greeting cards and refused to send any—that couldn't be the reason for the slump this year, could it?—but we do get a grin out of those we receive.

* * *

Of those in hand the most exciting is that sent by Miss Marion West . . . Drawn by the young lady herself, it shows the artist sitting at a high stool before a desk, inscribing the opus to us . . . We are particularly pleased with a naturalistic touch—one of the legs of the stool is shorter than the others, and has to be supported by what looks—we regret to say—like a couple of books . . . There are, we gather, children in that household . . . Besides being a novelist and an artist, Miss West is a versifier . . . These lines are inscribed on the back:

> You can't hang it in the parlor;
> I know it isn't clever;—
> It's just a long-drawn holler
> For the best Christmas ever!

* * *

Another card pleasant to receive is from Mr. William Fields of the "Green Pastures" company, now, we believe, in Texas . . . This has a drawing of Mr. Richard B. Harrison ("De Lawd") himself in the upper right corner, and in the lower left, three of the angelic pickaninnies straight from the Fish-Fry.

Miss Isabel Foster is puzzled by the behavior of the people on her own choice of a card . . . A young man is standing in front of a red and starry world holding a wide-spreading book for two young women, one on each side . . . They, however, are looking off coldly to right and left under cover of their poke bonnets . . . We suggest that they're looking for the pennies which should reward such engaging carol-singers . . . Miss Dorothy Grafly, Mr. and Mrs. F. J. McCormick and Mr. Charles J. Connick also send pleasant greetings . . . The rest is silence . . . We're going into the garden to eat pussy willow.

* * *

And what of the New Year? . . . Its first harbinger is The Old Farmer's Almanac for 1934 . . . You will forgive us, Gentle Reader, if we turn aside to wipe away a furtive tear over this echo of a New England past . . . It was a part of our childhood, along with "Pilgrim's Progress," "Paradise Lost" and "Our Dumb Animals" . . . Its format is unchanged . . . There is the old agricultural and astronomical information, the cuts over the elaborate calendar for each month—Pisces, the Ram, Taurus and so on—the monthly quotation from the poets, the "Household Hints," "Poetry, Anecdotes and Pleasantries," and the weather forecasts which, as we recall them, were usually more accurate than those in the daily press . . . But there is one item of the current Almanac which we think was not a feature of the publication formerly—"Beauty Hints" . . . In those days, we suspect, beauty was considered faintly improper.

* * *

Also for the New Year, the January issue of the magazine Story contains a new short story by Ivan Bunin, winner of the Nobel Prize in Literature for 1933 . . . Do not be deceived by the title of "A Simple Peasant" . . . It is not a sweet pastoral . . . Its atmosphere is Dostoyevskyan . . . But it is a good example of the literary talent that has won distinction for its author . . . It is interesting to note that the editors of Story believe that "of all living Russian writers, Gorky, more than Bunin, is the writer most significantly within the stream of living—for whatever the living is worth, one way or the other" . . . So, for a later greeting card, they plan to publish soon a piece by Gorky.

How to Live on Rubles

Ten Years in Soviet Russia, by Alexander Wicksteed. London: John Lane. 5s. net.

SON of a British educator and Dante specialist, Mr. Alexander Wicksteed is one of the charter members of Moscow's foreign colony. For more than a decade, since he first went to Russia as a relief worker for the Society of Friends, he has been a resident of Moscow, engaged in the public and private teaching of the English language, for which he possesses a meticulous ear, even if he does, in the present book, indulge in an avowed weakness for split infinitives.

Marked out in any company by his full flowing beard and his precisely modulated inflection, Mr. Wicksteed has been not only a teacher but acquaintance and friend to not only a few Russians of the rising generation. He has also passed through an experience that would add vastly to the real knowledge not only of temporary visitors, but of some permanent dwellers in the Soviet Union: he has lived on the Russian rubles which he earned, with only small windfalls, as he tells us, of foreign currency; and this has given him a practical knowledge of Russian food and housing conditions which he could scarcely have acquired otherwise. Vacations spent in tramping through the wild and gorgeous passes and mountain valleys of the Caucasus have added to his acquaintanceships among Russians and Caucasians.

* * *

One finds in Mr. Wicksteed's book an earnest effort to look on the brighter side of Soviet life, tempered by a shrewd eye for daily living conditions and lit up by a play of quiet humor. He boldly delves into the entanglement of wages, prices, salaries and supplies, so baffling to the casual investigator in the Soviet Union; and shows how wdely the actual value of a Sovet paper ruble may fluctuate, depending on who is spending it and for what purpose it is being employed.

Describing the Soviet standard of living as "inconceivably low to an Englishman and still more to an American" he offers the counter-reflection that it has risen since the Revolution for the great mass of the population—a broad proposition which would have seemed more plausible in 1926 or 1928 than at the present time, although differences between present and pre-war economic and social conditions are so numerous that debaters on the subject might proceed for hours without finding mutually acceptable standards of comparison. The narrative is humanized by the description of the vicissitudes of a number of the author's Moscow acquaintances, the circle of which is sufficiently wide to include, by his own account, a scion of the now pariah former aristocracy and a professional thief.

* * *

He has an eye for the mental as well as the material changes which have taken place during the last few years and notes that Russians now are far less prone than was formerly the case to depreciate themselves and their achievements in comparisons with foreign countries. This is a natural result of the intensive propaganda variations on the general theme, "We are going up; they (the 'capitalist' countries) are going down."

Mr. Wicksteed is an entertaining writer, but he must be read with some discrimination. His chapter on his own field of education, for instance, impresses this reviewer as considerably better than the one on agriculture. In general he is more familiar with Moscow life than with peasant life and is a safer guide when he tells some concrete story of the present than when he indulges in a generalization about pre-revolutionary Russia.

While the book is chatty, discursive and unpretentious in style and leaves aside entirely such questions as Communist theory and Soviet foreign policy, the author does refer to such general problems as the difficulty of training raw peasants as expert mechanics and gives a clear and convincing explanation of why the Five Year Plan does not represent any such menace to world markets as it was commonly believed to two or three years ago.

W. H. C.

The Origin of the Gospels

The Four Gospels, a New Translation by Charles Cutler Torrey. New York: Harper. $3.

THIS volume is the outcome of 40 years of investigation by Professor Torrey of the origin and literature of the Four Gospels. This prolonged and painstaking study has led to the conclusion that the Gospels were originally written in the Aramaic language. A considerable group of scholars, including some noted Syrians, will find solid satisfaction in this conclusion, for they also hold not only that Aramaic was the language of Jesus and his disciples, but that the earliest records of his life and teachings were written in that tongue. Professor Torrey is convinced that translation from the original Aramaic into Greek and from Greek to English has opened the door to many inaccurate not to say misleading renditions.

As there are no original Aramaic manuscripts extant, Professor Torrey has made the basis of his translation of the Four Gospels the Greek version of Westcott and Hort, but always with the conception of an Aramaic background. In many instances, where the Greek was manifestly inaccurate, he has reconstructed the Aramaic and thus, he believes, has come nearer the original meaning of the authors of the Gospels. This of necessity required the most intensive study and intimate knowledge of both languages. As evidence for his conclusions, he cites that all the original words which have been carried over through the Greek to the English, as for example, Jesus's words on the cross, are in Aramaic. He also holds that the lost "Q," the manuscript which commentators agree was the source of at least t[illegible] of the Gospels, was written in the Aramaic.

An important value of this new translation, in the light of Professor Torrey's conviction, lies in the correction and simplification of certain passages in the Gospels. For example, the familiar passage (Matt. 26: 41), "Watch and pray, that ye enter not into temptation" is rendered "Awake and pray not to fail in the test." Again (Matt. 26: 45), "Sleep on now, and take your rest" reads "Would you sleep now, and take your rest?" an interrogation which gives quite another meaning to this poignant passage.

This text is without division into verses, but marginal figures indicate chapter and line. An extensive essay at the end of the volume deals learnedly with many problems and intricacies of detail involved in the work, showing, as the author believes, numerous inaccuracies of translation in accepted versions. Copious notes follow. Students of the Gospels will find that this product of much labor and accurate scholarship sheds new light on the Four Gospels, the most important literature ever written.

ALBERT F. GILMORE

Revolutionary Gentleman

Lafayette, by Michael de la Bedoyère. London: Cape. 15s. net.

LAFAYETTE is generally thought of as a flashy, somewhat theatrical person, fond of the limelight, rushing from France to America in order to defend a liberty which he did not understand, and gaining glory to which he was not entitled; in his later days posing as the chivalrous defender of distressed monarchy while contriving also to stand forth as the champion of the people; useful as a legend, and duly brought out in 1917 as a symbol of the friendship between France and the United States, to impose on the ignorant and stimulate enthusiasm; when his utility is exhausted, relegated to his native obscurity.

But this is certainly unjust. Of all men Washington was the last to be taken in by flashy brilliance; and Washington most certainly admired and loved Lafayette. No mere timeserver ever stood up against Napoleon; but Napoleon found Lafayette proof against his magic. In days when men swayed from side to side with every turn of fortune, Lafayette maintained a measure of steadiness and consistency, and, when he saw his way clear, acted with fearless vigor. It was no coward who, after the flight to Varennes, walked calmly about the streets among crowds who believed he had engineered the escape; nor was it a mere demagogue who suppressed the Nancy mutiny with a ruthless force and disregard of unpopularity which remind us of Vendémiaire.

Count de la Bedoyère, in this excellent book, undertakes and carries through the task of reducing the legendary hero to an historical man, of dissipating the clouds of myth, and in fact of presenting Lafayette as he was. Count de la Bedoyère has many qualifications for his work. He is a Frenchman educated in England, to whom two languages are equally familiar. He has learned how to study, and is not afraid of research. The book is a refreshing contrast to those hasty monographs of which we have recently seen so many, that teach us nothing we did not know before. As far as I can see, the facts are reliable and the deductions sound.

Lafayette emerges, as one might expect, without a halo, but with something better. He has integrity, and on each of the three great occasions of his life that integrity appears. He fought for America like an enthusiastic boy, for a liberty he hardly understood, and with a zeal not overtempered with discretion; he naturally at once amused and annoyed some of the older and more cautious spirits like Rochambeau. During the Revolution in France he remained on the whole true to the ideas which led him to give Louis the pregnant advice to convoke the States-General—the decisive act which made modern Europe. Late in life he came once more to the front. The "Legitimate" Bourbons, who had learned nothing and forgotten nothing, had been expelled, and the Citizen King was on the throne. The instruments of the fallen tyranny were in danger of their lives. It was due to Lafayette more than to anyone else that this second Revolution passed without the shedding of blood. But when Louis-Philippe seemed inclined to forget the ideals on which his throne was built, Lafayette refused to serve him.

It is possible that in 1934 both France and America may celebrate the centenary of one to whom both are deeply indebted.

E. E. KELLETT.

The 'Trail of Tears'

Advancing the Frontier, by Grant Foreman. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press. $4.

FROM pre-Revolutionary times the white settlers of the southeastern states had coveted the rich lands which the American government had guaranteed in perpetuity to their original inhabitants. As these states grew in number, population and political power, agitation for the extinction of the Indian titles increased in violence until, with the election of Andrew Jackson in 1828, the coveters found their champion. Two years later Jackson's pet measure, the Indian Removal Bill, was forced through Congress, and at once there began a program of expulsion which, by comparison, makes the British treatment of the Acadians seem mild.

There were 60,000 of these Cherokees, Creeks, Choctaws, Chickasaws and Seminoles; they had reached a fairly high degree of agrarian civilization, had adopted the American form of government within their tribes, and were, to a large extent, Christians. They were distinctly not warlike by nature. These childlike people were forced from their ancestral homes by violence, chicanery, debauchery, fraudulent treaties and the betrayal of their own leaders, and by the armies of the United States; they were compelled to undertake the unbelievable hardships of a thousand-mile trek through the wilderness, a trek which sometimes lasted through two winters, with the most inadequate equipment, and under the most incompetent supervision. And they were constantly a prey to the low whites who always have enriched themselves, as they do today, at the expense of the helpless wards of a government whose solemn promises have often meant so little. This migration began in 1830 and it lasted 10 years. It is still known among the Indians as the "Trail of Tears."

* * *

And at the end of the trail this homesick, poverty-stricken people found the untamed forests and raw prairies of what is now known as Oklahoma, with to the north the Osages, to the northwest the Pawnees, the Cheyennes and the Arapahoes, and to the west and southwest the Comanches and Kiowas—all buffalo Indians, whose work was hunting and whose play was war. To allay somewhat the fears of the new immigrants regarding their warlike neighbors the United States began the erection of two lines of forts, beginning with Fort Gibson in the northeast and Fort Towson in the southeast (both 1824), and ending with Fort Arbuckle (1850) nearly 200 miles to westward; these forts formed a rough triangle, a great lance head aimed at the heart of the hunting range of the Plains Indians. They, no doubt, acted as a restraining influence on warlike activities; they probably account for the fact that no Indian wars of major importance had to be fought in Oklahoma; and they constitute the first great step in the breaking up of the hunting grounds, and the subsequent crushing of the prairie tribes; hence the title of the book. And finally, they diverted the streams of westward migration to the valleys of the Platte, the Republican and the Arkansas away from the much shorter and easier routes along the Canadian and the Red.

The book, which covers the period from the beginning of the Indian migration in 1830 until the Civil War, carries a great mass of detail regarding the construction of the forts, their garrisons, the modes of life among the soldiers, and interesting personalities; Washington Irving, Jefferson Davis, Albert Sidney Johnston, Marcy, Arbuckle, Dodge, Leavenworth, Taylor and many another name already famous or soon to become so appear in the files relating to those now destroyed and almost forgotten strongholds.

* * *

And there is the Indian side of the picture; how the helpless immigrants found themselves in destitute circumstances, defrauded by their agents, a prey to whisky sellers from the surrounding states, victims often of more violent crimes, frequently debauched by their own leaders; and yet usually trying in a simple, childlike way to follow the wishes of the Great White Father and turning to religion for comfort when material means failed them. The book deals also with the various attempts of the Indian tribes to form confederacies, with the activities of missionaries, and with the customs of the Indians, civilized and wild.

Mr. Foreman, who went to Oklahoma in the early part of this century with the Dawes Commission, is a careful and competent historian with an austere and sometimes difficult style. This book, like the others which he has published on Southwestern history, is based almost altogether on original sources—archives at Washington, old letters and newspaper files. Every statement of importance is documented, and the footnotes and bibliography will prove very useful to the student. Mr. Foreman is working in a virgin field; the early history of Oklahoma and its importance in the web of national politics have been hitherto little known and less appreciated.

K. C. K.

The Secret of Youth

The Winding Stair, by W. B. Yeats. London and New York: Macmillan. 6s. net; $1.50.

IN AN age of problems and perplexities, how gratefully the heart responds to music that holds the secret of undying youth. Mr. Yeats's poems hold that secret. He has guarded it all his life, feeding it with experience and contemplation and study; so enriching it that as he has grown older in years he has grown younger in song. "Joy is my name," cried the innocent eternal child in William Blake. Mr. Yeats might cry likewise, for here, in his latest collection of lyrics, is the rapture, the directness of a voice in the morning of life.

The reader, first looking into these poems, may say that this is a most paradoxical claim to make. He will point out that here is the expression of a mind saturated through and through with the sophistication of thought, weary with the burden of concentrated mental effort over the riddles of the human heart, bitter with criticism of the strange and unaccountable conduct of men and women toward each other and the world around them. "Where," he will ask, "is the innocence and the joy in these highly wrought works of art, the braincraft of an aloof and aristocratic scholar looking out with distaste upon the politics, superstitions and barbarism of the mob?"

I should find it difficult to reply. I could not say specifically: "Here is a lyric of pure joy; here is one shaken with captured laughter; here is another luminous with faith." For this complicated genius, grown wise with disillusionment and wary with hope deferred, has learned that art should not expose the soul and the thoughts recklessly. He has followed the lesson taught by Jean-Paul, that the profoundest truths should be expressed in such a way that men and women have to strive to comprehend them, and in that strife to find the value of what they are winning.

"Easy come, easy go," is an old saying. Mr. Yeats's poems are not come by easily. They are subtle with a distilled symbolism drawn from many systems of philosophy. They are elusive with rhythms created by an ear made sensitive by a long life of practice in word-music. But when by discipline and reverent attention we explore the significance of that symbolism, and the structure of those rhythms, we shall have mastered a body of poetry that does not "easy go."

And what is this redoubling path along which Mr. Yeats returns to innocence and youth? It is, I think, the one trod by many saints and sages before him. It is the path of courage and renunciation. "Throw off the burden of Time," he cries, "Cast away the tyranny of habit, of memory, of obsession, which we have allowed the years to put upon us." He has done so, not without much effort and fearful qualm and violation of feeling. But today he can sing:

> I am content to follow to its source
> Every event in action or in thought;
> Measure the lot; forgive myself the lot!
> When such as I cast out remorse
> So great a sweetness flows into the breast
> We must laugh and we must sing,
> We are blest by everything,
> Everything we look upon is blest.

That, surely, is a glorious state. It seems so direct, so simple. The lyric might have been snatched from Blake's "Songs of Innocence." But readers who have followed the evolution of Mr. Yeats's genius will know that this simplicity is deliberate and not naïve, and is the outcome of an enormous labor of sifting and selection and rejection among the rocks and stones over the rough quarry of life. It is significant that the symbol of a tower occurs again and again in Mr. Yeats's latest work. What apparently springs naturally from the ground is in fact a work of labor and art, profiting not only by the poet's individual experience in life, but also from his research into the achievement of artists who have gone before him.

> I declare this tower is my symbol; I declare
> This winding, gyring, spiring tread-mill of
> a stair is my ancestral stair;
> That Goldsmith and the Dean, Berkeley
> and Burke have travelled there.

Here stands a great poet, passionately individualistic as all great artists must inevitably become. We ask ourselves, perhaps a little sadly, is he belated in these days when the world-wide tendency of politics and economics threatens to suppress the individual? Whether or not we are right, Mr. Yeats himself is aware of this problem, which he answers in a quatrain that sums up the whole theory of æsthetics put forward by John Addington Symonds last century, and more recently by Spengler:

> **The Nineteenth Century and After**
> Though the great song return no more
> There's keen delight in what we have:
> The rattle of pebbles on the shore
> Under the receding wave.

RICHARD CHURCH

Among English literary celebrities who will make American lecture tours this winter is Mr. Jeffery Farnol, best known as the author of "The Broad Highway," published in 1911. It was 22 years later when Mr. Farnol wrote a sequel, "The Way Beyond," which was brought out this season. Although English-born, he was living in New York when he began novel-writing.

The Collected Poems of W. B. Yeats are published by Macmillan, without an introduction but with notes and an index of titles.

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Progress in Education

A Usable Museum

Founded and Maintained Without Money

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Duluth, Minn.

A CHILDREN'S museum, whose founding and maintenance have required no financing, is proving a factor of importance in fostering the modern trend of visual education in Duluth. Three years of existence have witnessed its steady expansion in a vacant schoolroom by Miss Mabel Wing, former Detroit, Mich., and St. Paul, Minn., art instructor.

Perhaps the chief virtue of the museum, in the eyes of Miss Wing, is the fact that it is easily understandable and usable by even the smallest of school children. But adults, too, find the three rooms of exhibits, models, relics and curios fascinating. The museum fills not only a school need; it is the only museum of any description at the Head of the Lakes.

The Story of Mankind

Although history, geography, nature study and art are featured divisions of the displays, many other chapters of the story of the earth and mankind are touched upon by stray objects which have found their way into the cases.

To Miss Wing, for the past two years retained by the Board of Education as manager of what she likes to regard as a successful experiment, anything and everything is acceptable. Scores of charts contributed by students young and old are part of several hundred which depict the commercial life of many countries. Friends and civic-spirited individuals have given or loaned to the project interesting and valuable items of a wide variety.

Miss Wing, however, has contributed the majority of the exhibits. Days have been spent in the great museums of larger cities studying the group habitats of man and his home life under a myriad of circumstances. Many of these she has reproduced in faithful miniature.

The aim, in each case, has been to make every exhibit a complete unit with a definite purpose directly applicable to some phase of the curriculum. Careful selection of material, showing homes, clothing and industries, has enabled Miss Wing to cover a large range of subject matter.

A sense of intimacy and freedom has been safeguarded for the children from the start. A feeling of friendliness, interest and joy pervades the lectures which are given to visiting classes, and the items on display are marked and labeled so they can be easily understood.

Humble Start

When Miss Wing, in the fall of 1930, volunteered to start the museum in connection with city schools, there were no funds for fixtures or exhibits. Old tables, packing boxes and benches, discarded property of the Board of Education, were converted into display stands and exhibit cases. Personal possessions, together with those of Miss Indianola Willcuts, Duluth art supervisor, and commercial and industrial exhibits composed the initial museum. Mounted specimens of bird life discovered in several schools were added. From that point the museum forged steadily ahead.

Here the young student, more easily impressed by what he can see and feel for himself, may study the life and habits of the cave dweller, tree dweller, lake dweller, native of the jungle and desert and the Filipino in his own haunts. Additional habitat groups, made almost entirely from scrap material, show various phases of geography and history. A thatched cottage model depicts rural life in England, while another portrays a Pilgrim kitchen, with details carried out in faithful manner. A series of miniatures illustrates the life of the Eskimo, and another has as its subject the American Indian. Other sets show scenes of life in the Orient.

In a simply indexed file of more than 5000 large cards, on which she has mounted pictures on hundreds of topics, Miss Wing has offered the children a ready source of information that can be used in connection with their studies. Geographical magazines have been bound and indexed by the hundreds.

More Offerings

Another phase of the museum is the many compact exhibits of metals, shells and plant life, boxed in small containers and loaned to schools for classroom research.

The growing success of Miss Wing's venture has attracted the interest of the Duluth Woman's Club and several units of the Duluth Parent-Teacher Association. A board of directors from the former organization promises material assistance to this system of education through play and natural reactions.

Recently, Miss Wing has added a series of museum games, giving pictures, riddles and questions concerning objects in the museum. These have developed into a decided attraction, as the children enjoy the fun of guessing and hunting, at the same time learning much through the medium of play.

The Parent

Whole Monitor Used

California

Dear Friends:

We have made scrapbooks of many subjects from the Monitor but the one which has been most helpful for the children's training has been that of the Parent column. Many traits in character have been corrected, and often we have been able to pass on some good thought to other parents by sharing a clipping book with them and handing them a Monitor. Two subscriptions were taken because they wanted this column.

Whenever I cut the Monitor for any reason for one kind of a clipping I look carefully through the whole paper and cut it up and sort by subject and file it away. Many children as well as our own have used these clippings, particularly those of pictures and maps, such as the recent picture of the White House and Roosevelt beside the Russian buildings and the recent Russian diplomat who came to see us. The splendid views of waterway projects in the past several years are still being hunted out of my files and current event talks are taken therefrom by junior high school scholars. A beautiful book of poems has also been collected in this manner.

I wonder if any of the readers are saying, I wish I could keep my children as eager to go to Sunday School as they used to be. We began to make a thorough study of the Bible stories long before children entered day school, and while they are in junior high school now they are as interested as ever for we took it up always as a joy.

We would be ashamed to find that we could not immediately place a Bible character referred to in conversation or literature as we would be to make a mistake in English. We think it too bad to find someone occasionally who has never read that interesting book of Jonah. We have found by many readings that it is a very fine one to help us in lessons of obedience, moral courage, bravery, discouragement, self-condemnation, resentment and others too numerous to mention.

There is never a book read by the younger folk that has not first been read by the parents or with them at the first reading. Their teachers often remark on the wide range of subjects upon which they can converse.

The Christian Science Monitor is the first thing read at night when the reading begins and the papers never "stack up" on us though this is but one of the several periodicals which come to the home.

We feel that all this has an influence on the attitude we should expect in our children towards attending Sunday School for it is but a reflection of the home environment to desire more knowledge in the good things of life. Sunday School attendance is therefore the attitude expected and joyfully accepted in our home. (Mrs.) W. C.

Mother and Teacher

Montana

Dear Friends:

I want to thank everyone who has given us such helpful letters in the Parent Column. My boy is grown and married, with a home of his own, but I still enjoy reading the letters, and get so many helpful ideas from them.

I find I can use many of these ideas in Sunday School work. I think we should live with the young people and love them. I have learned many good things from children. I don't feel because I'm a teacher I have the right to talk down to them. We are all sitting in class together and we are all learning together. I always hope they enjoy it and learn as much as I do.

It's a wonderful privilege to work with the young people. We teachers need their fresh viewpoint; the joy, fearlessness, spontaneity, enthusiasm and love which they reflect. And I find they are sincerely interested in learning of the true qualities and applying them in their lives. After associating with them I find myself more alert in what I think and do.

(Mrs.) H. M. G.

Stopped Swearing

Dear Editor:

Indiana

This is in answer to a request for letters from mothers who have helped their children to overcome the desire to use bad words.

When our small son started to school he started saying bad words but it was done quite innocently at first. I scolded him several times but it didn't seem to have effect until one day I overheard him use the Savior's name as a swear word. I called him in and after giving some thought to just how to handle the situation, I asked him if he knew who Jesus was. He remarked, "He's in the Bible, isn't he?" I said, "Yes, and if you come and sit down for a few minutes I will tell you something about him."

I then told him what a good man Jesus was and how he went about doing good, helping and healing the sick and sinning; how he especially loved little children and how they naturally loved him because of his goodness. I told him he was not loving Jesus when he said his name in the way he had said it.

I am happy to say I have never heard him say it since, and other wrong words have drifted away.

(Mrs.) M. P.

Befriending Cats and Dogs

New Jersey

Dear Editor:

The Parent column has been such a help that I should like to express gratitude for the many helpful articles.

The two articles on the Educational page in regard to kindness to animals were fine.

I have a boy 12 and a girl 8 and have always tried to teach these children love for animals. Continually they are trying to befriend a cat or dog. We have found homes for a number of stray dogs and cats and where we have not been successful we have sent them to the humane society. Daily we feed the birds and have a dish in the yard which we keep filled with scraps for some poor stray dog or cat. At first this did not meet with the approval of some of the neighbors, as they thought we would not get rid of these stray animals. However, it was pointed out that because someone had been unkind to put these animals on the street, chasing them was not going to help. Just at present two other neighbors and myself have adopted a homeless cat. He had been chased so much that at first no one could go near him. Now we can stroke him and he has improved so much in appearance that no doubt we will be able to find him a home.

To me it is very beautiful to have the privilege of teaching little children love for all of God's creatures.

(Mrs.) M. V.

Yale's Symphony Orchestra

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New Haven, Conn.

THE New Haven Symphony Orchestra, one of the oldest in this country, is in its fortieth season. Organized in 1893 with 40 members and supported by Yale University from the beginning, it is the fifth oldest in the United States, the New York Philharmonic Society being first, and the St. Louis, Boston, and Chicago organizations being second, third and fourth in order of founding.

The orchestra, which today comprises 85 musicians, presents five concerts each season, and is used as a laboratory for students in the Yale School of Music. The scores are meticulously studied in the classrooms and some 40 to 50 students attend the weekly rehearsals. In addition to having performed all the standard works in its field, and many of the lesser known compositions, the orchestra has from time to time played student compositions, and supplied accompaniments for concertos performed by students.

The New Haven Symphony Orchestra Society was founded by Dr. Horatio Parker, professor of music in the Yale School of Music, and originally was sponsored by Morris Steinert of this city, who was president of the society for many years. Dr. Parker conducted the first concert given in Old Alumni Hall on the afternoon of March 14, 1895, and continued as the orchestra's director until he passed away in 1919.

After the first two concerts, the orchestra, as a result of public demand, gave its programs in the larger College Street Hall. "Alumni Hall was not adequate to accommodate the crowd that sought admission and ladies stood throughout the entire program," the local critic of the day wrote. In 1897, a still larger hall was required, and since 1903 the concerts have been given in Yale University's Woolsey Hall, which seats almost 3000.

Dean David Stanley Smith of the Yale School of Music has been director of the orchestra since 1919. His first association with the organization was in 1904, when having returned from study abroad, he conducted his "Two Contrasting Pieces." He also conducted the orchestra during Dr. Parker's sabbatical leave in 1912-13. Dean Smith is the composer of a long list of musical works, written in a variety of forms.

The orchestra has always been perplexed by the problem of securing the necessary musicians. Great numbers of instrumentalists are not produced in a city the size of New Haven, nor are there any special agencies for developing players of the important but less frequently used contrivances so essential to symphonic ensemble. Within recent years, however, this difficulty has been alleviated by the public school system, which has retained, among others, woodwind and brass players as permanent factors in the musical education program of the schools. These musicians, living in New Haven, have assisted in solving this problem.

It is believed that no other city of its size in America enjoys the musical advantages of New Haven. These are in large part due to the university, which meets the yearly deficits of the orchestra and those resulting from other concerts, thus enabling the citizens of New Haven to hear fine music at a minimum charge for admission. The price for some of these concerts is as low as 50 cents, and often admission is free.

College Entertains C. C. C.

Berea, Ky.

In keeping with the traditional policy of Berea College to extend the benefits of its campus activities to all possible, a plan has just been placed in operation to furnish regular entertainment to 400 members of two camps of the Citizens Conservation Corps located 25 miles east of the campus. The program offers two features each week by various organizations of the college, one to be given in one of the camps in the middle of each week and the other to be presented on the campus on Saturday night. The Corps showed its interest in the plan by turning out full strength to hear the first program by the College Men's Glee Club. Various features will include plays, games, lectures, and instrumental music. It is the intention to continue the program throughout the winter.

Courtesy of Koshiba Studios to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Active Worker for Higher Education for Japanese Women

Baroness Shidzue Ishimoto of Japan, a Peeress Educated in the Traditional Manner, Who Has Identified Herself With Causes Opening Up Opportunities for Girls and Women to Better Their Training and Position.

The Baroness, in a recent visit to the United States, contrasted her own form of education with that which she urges for modern Japanese girls. "I was taught," she said, "to bow, to arrange flowers, to play music, to make poems, and to write with India ink and brush. I was trained solely to be a wife." Today the economic situation is forcing more and more Japanese families to value training for their girls which will enable them to be wage earners, although there is still a great deal of prejudice against spending money to send daughters to college. Only comparatively few girls have completed the government requirements for a college degree. Most of these have gone into teaching. The Baroness Ishimoto is a student of social problems, and while able to fit gracefully into traditional Japanese settings, is yet alert to the needs of her people, especially the women, to develop new patterns of life and service.

Word Study

Our Living Language Series—45

By ISABEL DAVIES McCLOUD

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

To *finance* a venture is to secure the money to promote it; to *financier* a venture has the same meaning, and the two are used interchangeably, yet Webster tells us that the latter term carries the idea of promotion ventures which smack a little of illegal manipulation; this meaning has come simply through usage. *Finance* is accented on the last syllable; *i* as in *pin*.

Aberration — act of wandering, especially from right principles; as, the *aberrations* of youth; partial *aberration* of reason.

Associate *err*. (*Err* is pronounced like *er* in *her*.)

Erratic has the same *err*. To be *erratic* is to *err* from convention, from ordinary civil usage, rather than from good moral principles. *Errant*, which means simply *wandering*, has the *ant* ending associated with *atic* of *erratic*. The knights-*errant* were wandering knights of old stories.

Abeyance—prefix *a*—condition of being held undetermined, in a dormant state; as, a matter held in *abeyance*.

Abolish—prefix *a*—to do away with wholly; to annul. Synonyms: *Abolish, repeal, abrogate, revoke, annul, nullify, rescind* (short *i*), *cancel, reverse, abate*, have in common the idea of setting aside by some overruling act.

Omen—an evil portent; something that is said to portend, to foreshadow, to predict, an evil happening; as, "full of strange sounds, prating of signs and omens."

Abominate (note spelling *omin* as in *ominous*); to turn from, as illomened; to hate in the highest degree as if with religious dread; as, to *abominate* all impiety. Synonyms: *Abhor, hate, detest, loathe*.

Abomination is the noun derived from the verb *abominate*. Synonyms: *Detestation, loathing, abhorrence, loathsomeness, odiousness, aversion*.

A Discussion Club

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

EARLY last winter seven young people of one community decided to meet together every fortnight for an evening's informal discussion and exchange of views on modern affairs. Both men and women from 20 to 25 years old were in the group and their work included a reporter, teacher, accountant, librarian, engineer, artist and a law student.

It was decided that one member of the club should prepare a talk for each meeting on any subject in which he or she was especially interested or seeking information, the talk to cover about an hour and to be followed by frank, earnest discussion among the others until all sides of the chosen subject had been thoroughly covered and more clearly understood.

Unanimous Benefit

Friends were to be invited to the meetings and an occasional outside speaker introduced. A president and a secretary were elected to see that the club was conducted in a businesslike manner.

That the idea has proved beneficial in many ways is enthusiastically agreed by all the members of the club, who not only have enjoyed being congenially united in the new plan, but who have found the friendly discussion an aid to progress in their education.

"I never enjoyed anything as much as this discussion club," said one of the members recently. "It has been both stimulating and sociable. The subjects chosen have been affairs about which we all wanted to be better informed, yet we probably would not have made the effort ourselves or taken the time for them except in this way. The preparation I had to make to give a comprehensive and intelligent survey of the subject chosen for my talks certainly broadened my own outlook and increased my knowledge considerably."

The range of subjects for the season included drama, modern educational methods, comparative religions, library work in branch libraries, Hitler and German politics, and the possibilities of international peace. The club had an open house night at the meeting concerned with drama, to which a number of people were invited and four of the members gave a Russian one-act play. This play was so tragic and so well done that later in the evening at the suggestion of the audience it was burlesqued on the spur of the moment, and owing to the quick wit of the players the performance was really unusual.

Two Debates

Two evenings of the season were devoted to debates between the club members on questions selected by a committee. The discussion following the debate at each meeting was concerned with the style of the delivery and arguments as well as the ethics of the subject.

A state senator and representative were the speakers at the club's final meeting, giving the members an opportunity to become more conversant with current events and a more intimate knowledge of activities at the State House.

What a New School In Kent Is Like

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Erith, Kent

One of the finest elementary schools in Great Britain was opened here this year. It is one of the new senior schools which are springing up in many places, and is built to accommodate 520 boys and 520 girls between the ages of 11 and 15.

It has a large hall which can be divided into two, each with its own stage. The stage at one end is equipped for dramatic displays, with footlights, toplights, sidelights and floodlights. A wireless receiver will be fitted on this stage and wires will relay the reception to various rooms in the school. The other stage will be used as a cinema which will be adaptable for the need of a small class, a medium class and a large audience. The classrooms open on to two quadrangles, and can be converted into open-air rooms. The heating system uses pulverized coal, and circulates hot water to panel radiators in walls and ceilings. Many handicrafts are provided for. The two geography rooms have flat roofs for use as solaria. There are two spray baths, 15 acres of playing fields, and a large school garden.

A feature of the school is a model flat in which girls can learn housewifery. There is also a kitchenette for individual work for the girls.

The school will have another function than that of a day school for children. It will serve as a social and cultural center for the neighborhood. The inhabitants of the surrounding district will look to it for lectures, classes, library service, and adult education facilities.

Basic in a Democracy

The Right to Think Your Own Thoughts

The following was presented as a paper before an assembly this fall at The Principia.

ACCORDING to the basic laws of this and all other democratic countries, the citizen has certain rights which cannot be taken away. Among the more important of these are those of free speech and freedom of the press. These rights are inherent. However, there is another right, not often mentioned, but still most important, which should be considered with these. This right is that of free thinking, that is, every free man has the right of reason and the selection of his own thoughts.

Anything which hinders the execution and use of this right is diametrically opposite to the laws of democracy and should be removed. Whether the ends justify the means or not, the fact remains that one of man's rights has been removed and that is what is most important.

You all know that no person can be forced through open argument or by the use of threats to think as another person wishes him to think. He may be forced to speak and to act as the other wishes, but his reason and his thinking powers remain independent of any outside force.

Play Upon the Emotions

However, there is one opening that is evident in the average human which can be utilized to control the reason. This is emotional propaganda. Where open force or argument cannot move an individual to think in a certain way, he may become a victim of his own emotions. By working upon the emotions, a clever person may incite such enthusiasm or such frenzy in another as to overcome his reason. Soon he is thinking as the author of the propaganda wishes him to think. In other words, he has become a member of a mob of people who no longer have the power or ability to think for themselves, but rather allow their thoughts to be dictated through propaganda.

Propaganda may take a great many forms. The most important is the emotional variety. In this, the influence incites the emotions, such as hate, fear, patriotism, love of family, in fact, any one which may appear useful. For instance, a picture may be painted of some direful catastrophe which is rapidly rushing in upon the individual. In a short time his country will be in ruins, or his home will be burnt, unless he abandons his seemingly foolish though saner stand.

Unless the individual is careful and clear-minded, he is going to be swayed through emotional fear to think that what is set forth in the picture is absolutely true instead of a mere fiction. This is an instance in which the emotion is utilized to such an extent that its great but unbalanced power is used to overcome the more logical and more sane reasoning of the mind. Undoubtedly, the individual concerned in this case did not wish to think as he was led to think, but he was seemingly powerless before the fear which was incited in him by the propaganda. It is often pardonable to be influenced. The pictures shown are often very realistic and it is difficult not to believe in their verity.

In Advertisements

Another type of propaganda is that sometimes found in advertising. True, emotional propaganda is often used in anything from insurance advertisement to toothpaste, but the other is more common. This other is that of constant reiteration. It plays upon the power of suggestion. The desired subject is constantly kept before the eyes of a gullible public, until that public becomes advertisement - conscious Then the desired effect has been obtained. The individual and the public have been infected with the idea that to live in any position of security they must have such and such canned goods, or some particular tire, or they must do some certain thing. At any rate, whatever the advertisement concerns, the repeated emphasis has developed an influence which has insidiously worked itself into the mind of the individual. Once inside this influence can control the mind and once again we find not an individual, but rather a ballyhoo-controlled automaton, thinking and consequently acting just as the ballyhoo would have him think and act.

A Mob Mind

Therefore, through both of these systems, the man who once may have used his mind to think accurately has become one of the thousands upon thousands who are of the "mob mind," that is, they act and think like the mob. If someone suggests something, they feel bound to do just as is suggested. They are led rapidly and directly but without any reasoning to that which has been selected for them by propaganda. They become mere sheep, following without knowing where they are going. They have sunk into mental obscurity.

When an individual is stirred or incited by propaganda, his thinking is no longer done by himself in a reasonable manner. Often it is done by someone who is hired to sway the public with an overpowering slogan. Recall for a moment some of the slogans of the last few years. Millions undoubtedly have been governed by what was handed out as "popular" or "patriotic."

H. M. B.

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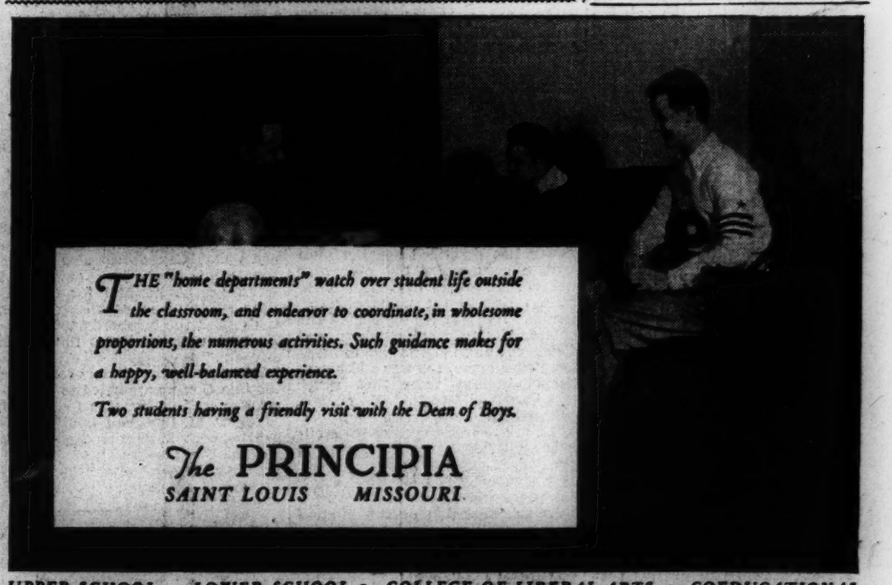
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The Home Forum

Christmas Candles

IT SEEMED to be an octagon of light, the size of a modest oriel, set above a precipitous ridge that lay black against a waning sunset. The smoky air has magnifying value, and so the star looked larger than when it presently had scaled the blue vault of the sky. Now it was such a casement as Keats saw poetry to be, opening for our gaze a way of escape from the squalor of earth. And then, so strangely bright and full, it was for the moment the very light which set shepherds and wise-men on their search for the hope of the world.

So stars may be as Christmas candles for every night in the year. They have always lured and cleared the eyes of men, with glimpses of worlds not realized. We cannot look on the lordly sun. Even the moon may dazzle us. The stars, in their countless hosts, their radiancy, against the black background, have a soft splendor, lovely beyond any other known to earth. Byron called them "a beauty and a mystery." Their ever-renewed surprise may inhere in their parable of light and hope that shine across the dark to every man—brightest of all to the homeless ones, for whom there is no room at the inn.

Dante crowned each volume of his threefold *Commedia* with stars. The actual word *stelle* closes each of them. Escaping from the murk of the *Inferno*, he knows that he is saved, because he "sees again the stars." Then, cleansed and free, he leaves the *Purgatorio* "ready to rise to the stars." The poet's surpassing vision of beauty, which is the *Paradiso*, ends with his acknowledgment that it is divine Love whose power moves sun and stars.

The beauty of starry [illegible] has never been told, nor can be. It is a sacred secret like the white stone—known to every heart that has sight and hearing, but never to be told by man to man. Charles Roberts touched it close in lines to the Night Sky:

Through thy blue realms and down thy starry reaches
Thought voyages forth beyond thy furthest fire.

Emerson's interpretation is worthy to be remembered once a year:

Teach me your mood, O patient stars!
Who climb each night the ancient sky,
Leaving on space no shade, no scars,
No trace of age, no fear to die.

Another parable of our times is the trouble we must take to see the stars when the eye is distracted by the crowding lights of earth. Yet we have even in city lamps a reflected heaven, as it were, where the bridge that arches the wide river is outlined as by a constellation. The candles that shine one by one in black windows on Christmas Eve are a parable, too. They inscribe on the panes the old folk song: "There's a light in the window for me,"—such a lowly light as Mr. Peggoty set above the wave-swept beach, to reassure his little Emily. Linger in the night as long as we will, there's a light in the window at home.

The sailor, on a night when the sky is beclouded, looks for a star that seems to come and go, as it flashes its running circle on the mist. But it is steadfast, for all the seeming. He can count on it, and count it, and learn what he needs to know. There is no truer parable of the star than the lighthouse. A more thrilling one, perhaps, as less familiar, is the double star, red and green, for duty and courage, that cleaves its way high over the city's coruscating roofs, when the mail plane rushes through the dark, with your message to me or mine to you, for a happy Christmastide.

When pines on the lawn sparkle with morning snow, we may choose to recall the sudden stars that bejewel them in the green fragrance of midsummer night, making every pine a Christmas tree! Mysterious, magical, the fireflies are showing in quite regular pulsations their momentary splendor. Are they star dust, sifted on the night air, and spelling out to watching eyes above some joyful news of earth?

Flowers are day stars, and so are airplanes, when their silvered surfaces catch the sunlight, emerging from a cloud. The best loved of public personalities are named stars, and the child at school receives tiny stars to mark his progress. All which things are parables.

Yeats veiled lost love with stars, as if to promise its safe abiding. He remembers:

. . . how love fled
And paced upon the mountains overhead
And hid his face amid a crowd of stars.

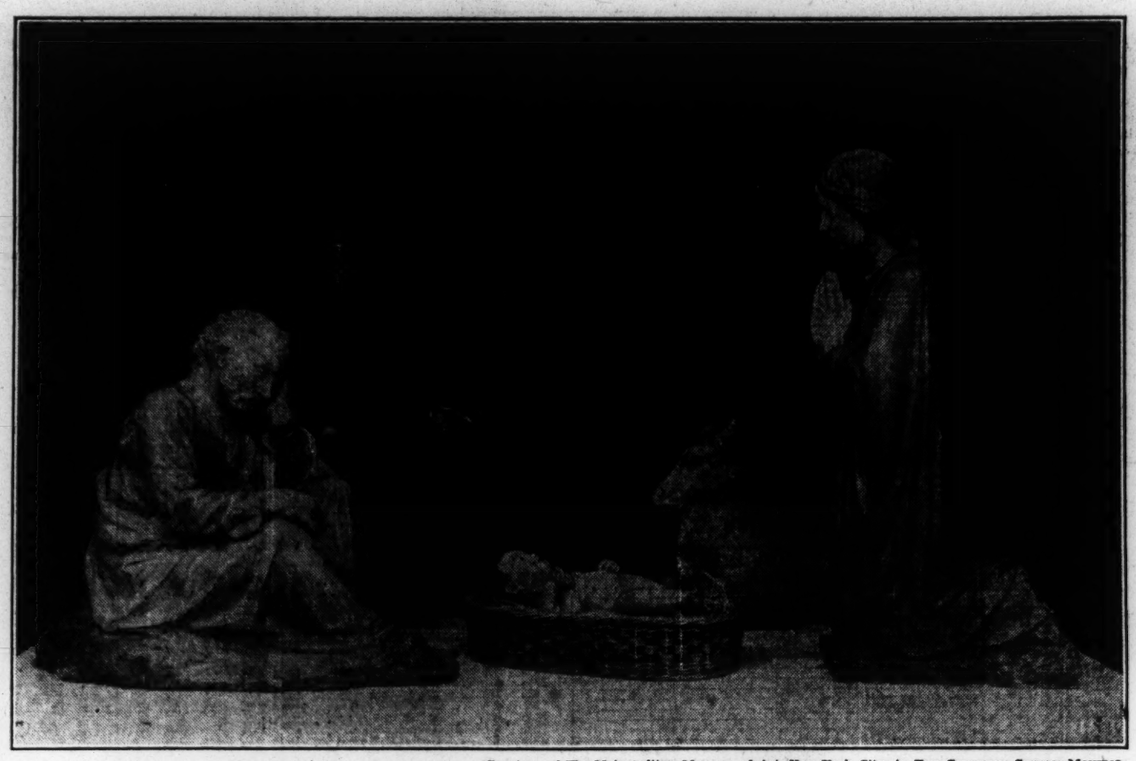
Not on one night only, but on all nights, everywhere, the open ear listens to the stars. Lorenzo knew that:

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubins;

but a greater than Shakespeare heard and wrote down that song of the heavenly host, never silent:

Glory to God in the highest;
And on earth, peace, good will to men.

M. L. B.



Courtesy of The Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nativity Group in Painted Terracotta: From the Workshop of Antonio Rossellino, Florentine (1427-1478)

Unto Us a Child Is Born

In great humility he came,
That radiant Christmas Day,
Mary his mother bore her babe
Where sheep and oxen lay.

In great humility he came,—
Destined to be a king,
And angel hosts stooped to the earth,—
The humble heard them sing.

To-day in great humility,—
The wondrous Bethlehem star,—
Is leading all men home to God,
Through trackless wastes afar.

And as in radiant dawning light,
Christ comes to you and me,
May adoration glow tonight,
With great humility.

SUSAN F. CAMPBELL.

Christmas in a Bulgarian Village

Christmas falls late in Bulgaria, where we still keep the old-style calendar. By modern count, it is already January 7. But here we are in the land of changeless custom, and no new-fangled notions about reformed calendars must disturb the day which has been set apart for centuries on which to commemorate the birth of Jesus.

We arrived at the village some days before Christmas. It lies far from the railway line and we drove from the station in a light high-wheeled carriage, painted bright red and yellow. The country was blotted out in mist. A thick frozen fog clogged the atmosphere. The damp collected on the trees and transformed them into crystal; every twig and branch was coated with ice and frost, making them spectrally beautiful. The house was like a little island of warmth and light in the midst of an interminable ocean of cold and whiteness. The mist and cold seemed to lap round its walls like a sea. One felt isolated, cut off from the western world, far, far away in some desolate distance. Our faithful guardians, the watchdogs, prowled around the house. They were as likely to bite as to bark, so the unfamiliar stranger found it wiser to stay indoors. But from the windows one could look out upon the beautiful crystal trees and the billowing clouds of mist.

The days before Christmas were busily occupied, for the house must be cleaned from top to bottom. Then, too, the Christmas cakes must be prepared, the rings of bread made in the special shape, peculiar to the occasion. The "Kolidaritz" (Christmas children—Kolgada is the Bulgarian name for Christmas) would be here early in the morning of Christmas Eve, armed with long sticks against the dogs, their heads buried in their fur-lined caps with ear-flaps to keep out the cold. They thread the bread rolls on a string hung across one shoulder and march from house to house, their chains growing heavier as they go.

Now Christmas Eve had come. In each house the supper was prepared. Simple fare, consisting of beans and rice and stewed cabbage. Neither meat, animal fat nor butter must be eaten, for fasting food only is permissible. On the earthen floors straw was spread in memory of the stable in Bethlehem. The family assembled and, after repeating the Lord's Prayer, seated themselves on the ground among the straw. A rough cloth was spread in the middle and the "churba" (bean soup) was served round. The father of the family took the large flat loaf of freshly baked bread; and, after pronouncing a blessing, he broke it into pieces which were handed round to the assembled company. This was an exciting moment, for the bread contained a small coin and the finder is supposed to have the promise of riches for the coming year. Every girl took a morsel of the bread to put under her pillow, so that she might dream of her husband-to-be.

After the beans and cabbage came honey with nuts and apples, all ready to hand—for no one might rise from his place until the repast was over. But, when the plates were finally cleared away, what fun and merriment there was among the younger members of the family as they tried to see who could jump highest over the pile of straw.

On Christmas Eve we went early to bed, for by five or six o'clock next morning the service would begin in the church. So in cold and silence we fell asleep.

Christmas morning dawned in a pouther of snow. It blew briskly from the southwest, soon covering the ground. White banks of it collected on the roofs and ledges.

Later in the day came the grand "Kolidaritz"—the carol singers. A shouting in the street told of their arrival, and we went across the snowy yard to greet them. They were a band of young men from the village, dressed in beautiful embroidered clothes, with tall hats of black sheep's wool decorated with a whorl of paper flowers over the left ear; they wore white leggings and high black top-boots. We welcomed them into the best room of the house and ushered them into seats. Round the door crowded what appeared to be the rest of the village, who had somehow managed to squeeze themselves into the house.

At last there was quiet: the leader gave the note and the singing began. It was rather an alarming sound to unaccustomed ears, utterly unlike the familiar English carols, sung on a note which is high-pitched and monotonous. The singing came to a sudden end after about ten minutes. The carol singers were then regaled with the customary little saucers of jam, and went on their way to the next village, leaving us to sit down to Christmas dinner.

The next day the sun shone out and life and warmth filled the air. The snow sparkled in the sunlight. It seemed as if nature had awakened and the sense of isolation and solitude had fled. Everyone came out to make visits, and the boys and girls gathered in the village square to dance the Horo.

R. B. E.

O Little Town of Bethlehem

O little town of Bethlehem,
How still we see thee lie;
Above thy deep and dreamless sleep
The silent stars go by;
Yet in thy dark streets shineth
The everlasting Light;
The hopes and fears of all the years
Are met in thee tonight.

O morning stars, together
Proclaim the holy birth,
And praises sing to God the King,
And peace to men on earth;
Where charity stands watching
And faith holds wide the door,
The dark night wakes, the glory breaks,
And Christmas comes once more.

How silently, how silently,
The wondrous gift is given;
So God imparts to human hearts
The blessings of His heaven.
No ear may hear his coming,
But in this world of sin,
Where meekness will receive him, still
The dear Christ enters in.

—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Frost-Work

These winter nights, against my window-pane
Nature with busy pencil draws designs
Of ferns and blossoms and fine spray of pines,
Oak-leaf and acorn and fantastic vines,
Which she will shape when summer comes again—
Quaint arabesques in argent, flat and cold,
Like curious Chinese etchings . . . By and by
(I in my leafy garden as of old)
These frosty fantasies shall charm my eye
In azure, damask, emerald, and gold.

—THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH. Poems.

Legend of Noël

The star upon the south hangs low;
In the dim woods a sift of snow
Falls from a laden hemlock bough
And scatters over the silver ground.
The hushed earth tilts toward midnight now.

This is the night when creatures go
With small drumbeats for hearts. The mouse
Wakes in his hidden leaf-mould house
And ventures forth to the frozen world.
This is the night when the rabbits know
A secret joy, and without a sound,
Leap to the halted brook and back,
Their whiskers twitching. The easy track
Of the deer flies through the turning night,
And the fawn is blown like a happy leaf
Under the weighted branches.

Brief,
Lovely and brief is this night of the year
When the creatures of earth are delivered from fear,
When the little wild beasts in the starlight move
Safely, and dream of a young Child's love!
Softly, softly, the quiet, white
Planet leans through the midnight air,
Bearing the paw-print of chipmunk and hare;
Deep in the south the gold star burns,
While squirrel and woodchuck and fox, uncurled
From their winter slumber, run in a world
Of peace; the bronze-furred vixen learns
The scent of a kindly wind and turns
To jump the frosted juniper bush!

As once the cattle knelt in the straw
About the manger, here at the peak
Of midnight, here under hemlock trees,
The wood ones gather: gently, these—
The fleet of hoof, the swift of paw,
The startled of heart, great-eyed and meek,
Kneel in the snow, kneel in the hush
Of joy: the trembling ones, the wild,
Before the loved, eternal Child!

PHALUSES FROST.

Plaats bereiden voor den Christus

Vertaling in het Nederlandsch van het op deze bladzijde voorkomend artikel over Christian Science (de Christelijke Wetenschap)

EEUWEN geleden, in het stedeke van Bethlehem, vonden Maria en Jozef eene toevlucht in een stal, gelijk geschreven staat: „Omdat voor hen geene plaats was in de herberg." Op dit oogenblik, nu gedachten en krachten in zoo groote mate gericht zijn op de viering van het Kerstfeest, is het goed ons tot dat wondere verhaal in het welbekende tweede hoofdstuk van het Lukas-Evangelie te wenden, en na te gaan wat de geestelijke beteekenis er van is ten aanzien van de vraagstukken van den tegenwoordigen tijd.

„Geen plaats . . . in de herberg," zegt het verhaal. Wel mogen wij deze woorden overdenken, en ons afvragen of wij, onder onze liefdevolle menschelijke toebereidselen voor Kerstmis, bezig zijn in ons hart eene plaats te bereiden voor den Christus. Een van de eerste stappen tot dit doel is het onderscheid te gaan zien tusschen den mensch Jezus en den Christus, of de Waarheid, welke door Jezus geleerd en aangetoond werd. Sprekende over den eeuwigen Christus, heeft Jezus gezegd: „Zie, ik ben met ulieden alle de dagen tot de voleinding der wereld." In *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* schrijft Mrs. Eddy (blz. 333): „Christus is de uiting van de geestelijke, eeuwige natuur Gods. Die naam is synoniem met Messias, en duidt op het geestelijke zijn, dat geleerd, beliicht en in demonstreering gebracht werd in het leven, dat in Christus Jezus belichaamd werd."

Het geestelijk begrijpen van den Christus, door Christian Science geopenbaard, schenkt eene vollere vreugde aan iederen Kerstdag; en het dankbare hart, dat dezen immertegenwoordigen Christus gedenkt, bereidt eene plaats voor zijn verschijnen, zelfs te midden van de noodige toebereidselen voor den feesttijd. In deze dagen zijn er talrijke familie-bijeenkomsten, sommige treurig, en andere blijde, doch één ding is bij alle noodig, en dat is: te gedenken wat de Christus kwam boodschappen, hij, die is „gisteren en heden dezelfde en in der eeuwigheid." Waar deze geestelijke waarheid gerealiseerd wordt, kan er geen plaats zijn voor leed, voor treurigheid of eenzaamheid.

Somwijlen zien wij in deze feestdagen veel pretmaken om ons heen, met al de opwinding en drukte, welke er mee gepaard gaan, en ook dan moeten wij in ons hart plaats geven aan den Christus door vardraagzaamheid, vriendelijk medegevoelen en menschelijke genegenheid uit te drukken. Indien wij er aan denken, plaats te geven aan den Christus, zullen wij in staat zijn al hetgeen met recht van ons gevraagd wordt te volbrengen. Het kan somtijds noodig zijn zich te onttrekken aan de zelfzuchtige eischen van menschelijke bloedverwantschap en de drukte van stoffelijke voorbereidingen, om voor onszelf den tijd te houden, welke wij noodig hebben voor geestelijke verfrissching. De vredevolle, rustige, liefderijke gedachte eener moeder zal haar gezin meer ten goede komen dan eene menigte stoffelijke voorbereidingen; en zoo de noodige plichten in dezen geest vervuld worden, zal dit geen vermoeidheid met zich sleepen. De bezige moeder en huisvrouw, die in haar hart en in haar huis plaats bereidt voor den Christus, heeft het goede deel gekozen, want dagelijks gunt zij zich den tijd om aan de voeten des Meesters neder te zitten. Dan zal zij niet slechts „zeer bezig zijn met veel dienens," want den ganschen, drukken dag door zal de engelenzang in haar hart weerklinken.

De Kersttijd biedt eene uitnemende gelegenheid om den kinderen de vreugde te leeren kennen van waarlijk geven. Menige moeder heeft ondervonden, dat de kinderen veel meer van het Kerstfeest genieten, als ook zij in de vreugde deelen van met liefde te geven, dan wanneer zij eigenlijk misleid worden door de fabel van het Kerstmannetje. Het is voor de meeste menschen een genoegen kinderen iets te geven in den Kersttijd, en het leven der kinderen zal rijker worden, zoo hun geleerd wordt iederen dag liefde te geven en niet alleen te verwachten iets te krijgen. Indien de Kersttijd gebruikt wordt om meer te leeren verstaan van den Christus, van de Waarheid, en om meer van den Christus-geest in te drinken, zullen wij elken dag van het jaar Kerstfeest kunnen vieren.

Het is nuttig en goed op den Kerstavond eenigen tijd te gebruiken om het gezin het dierbare, oude verhaal voor te lezen van de getrouwe herders die den zang der engelen hoorden, en van de Wijzen uit het Oosten, die in ootmoed voor het kindeke nederknielden. En laat ons in dezen tijd telkens weer in onze harten het nieuwe, en toch oude, lied zingen van vrede op aarde, in de menschen een welbehagen. Wanneer de genezende Christus verstaan is, wordt deze hemelsche zang met een nieuw begrip gezongen. Wanneer onze gedachten overstraald worden door het licht van geestelijk begrijpen, wordt de Christus als eene levende werkelijkheid aanschouwd, die immer met ons is om ons te genezen en te zegenen.

Mrs. Eddy werd eens door het *Ladies' Home Journal* uitgenoodigd, iets te schrijven over: „Wat Kerstmis voor mij beteekent." Dit artikel vindt men in *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (blz. 261, 262), en zij zegt daarin: „Ik vier gaarne het Kerstfeest in stilheid, ootmoed, milddadigheid en liefde, terwijl een welbehagen in de menschen, welsprekend stilzwijgen, gebed en lofzangen uiting geven aan mijn begrip van der Waarheid verschijnen." Hoewel wij mogelijk nu nog niet allen deze ideale wijze om het Kerstfeest te vieren kunnen verwezenlijken, toch zal het begrijpen van de ware beteekenis van den Christus en van het Kerstfeest er toe bijdragen, iets van het onnoodige stoffelijke werk weg te nemen, dat bijwijlen ondoordacht eene liefdevolle en onzelfzuchtige huisvrouw op de schouders wordt gelegd. Naarmate wij een helderder begrip verkrijgen van de eischen welke de Christus in het dagelijksch leven stelt, komen wij boven den druk van stoffelijke werkzaamheden uit, en leeren wij de beteekenis verstaan van des Meesters woorden tot eene zwoegende wereld: „Zoekt eerst het Koninkrijk Gods en zijne gerechtigheid, en alle deze dingen zullen u toegeworpen worden."

Men wende zich voor inlichting aangaande literatuur over de Christelijke Wetenschap (uitgegeven in deze taal), schriftelijk tot Het Uitgevers Genootschap der Christelijke Wetenschap (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

Making Room for the Christ

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

CENTURIES ago in the little town of Bethlehem, Mary and Joseph took refuge in a stable because, as the record states, "there was no room for them in the inn." At this season, when thought and energy are centered so largely on celebrations for the Christmas season, it is helpful to turn to that marvelous story in the familiar second chapter of Luke's Gospel and to note its spiritual significance in reference to present-day problems.

"No room . . . in the inn," the record states. We may well ponder these words and question whether in the midst of our loving human preparations for Christmas we are making room for the Christ in our hearts. One of the first steps towards doing this is to recognize the distinction between the man Jesus and the Christ, Truth, which Jesus taught and demonstrated. When speaking of the eternal Christ, Jesus said, "Lo, I am with you alway, even unto the end of the world." In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 333) Mary Baker Eddy writes: "Christ expresses God's spiritual, eternal nature. The name is synonymous with Messiah, and alludes to the spirituality which is taught, illustrated, and demonstrated in the life of which Christ Jesus was the embodiment."

The spiritual understanding of the Christ which Christian Science reveals brings a fuller joy to every Christmas Day; and the grateful heart, remembering this ever present Christ, makes room for its appearing even in the midst of necessary activities of the season. At this time there are many family reunions, some sad, some gay, and with all there is need to remember the message of the Christ, who is "the same yesterday, and to day, and for ever." With the realization of this spiritual fact there can be no place for sorrow, regret, or loneliness.

Sometimes, at this season, we may be surrounded by much merrymaking with its excitement and bustle, and here, too, we need to make room for the Christ in our hearts by expressing tolerance, kindly sympathy, and human affection. If we remember to make room for the Christ, we shall be able to meet every righteous demand that may be made upon us. Sometimes we may need to resist the selfish demands of human relationships and the clamor of material preparations in order to reserve to ourselves the time needed for our own spiritual refreshment. A peaceful, quiet, loving thought on a mother's part will do more for her family than any amount of material preparations; and when the necessary duties are accomplished in this spirit there will be no dragging weariness. The busy mother and home maker who is making room for the Christ in her heart and home has chosen the better part, for daily she takes time to sit at the feet of the Master. Then she is not encumbered with serving, for all through the busy days she carries the angels' song in her heart.

Christmas time affords a good opportunity to teach the children the joy of true giving. Many mothers have proved that children enjoy Christmas to a far greater degree when they share in the pleasure of loving giving than when they are deceived by the fables of Santa Claus. Most people love to give to children at Christmas time, and the children's lives will be enriched if they are taught to give of love on every day, not merely to expect to receive. If Christmas time is utilized to learn more of the Christ, Truth, and to imbibe more of the Christ-spirit, we may celebrate Christmas every day in the year.

It is helpful and appropriate to leave some time on Christmas Eve to read to the family the old, old story of the faithful shepherds who heard the song of the angels, and of the wise men who came to kneel in humility in the presence of the babe. And let us at this time sing in our hearts over and over again the new-old song of peace on earth and good will to men. When the healing Christ is understood this heavenly song is sung with a new meaning. When our thought is illumined by the light of scientific understanding the Christ is seen as a living reality, which is ever present to heal and to bless.

Mrs. Eddy was once requested by the *Ladies' Home Journal* to write on the subject, "What Christmas Means to Me." This article is found in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (pp. 261-262), and in it she says, "I love to observe Christmas in quietude, humility, benevolence, charity, letting good will towards man, eloquent silence, prayer, and praise express my conception of Truth's appearing." While all of us may not be able as yet fully to realize this ideal in celebrating Christmas, yet an understanding of the true meaning of Christ and of Christmas will do much towards eliminating some of the unnecessary material activities sometimes thoughtlessly imposed on a loving and unselfish home maker. As we gain a clearer understanding of the demands of the Christ in daily life we emerge from the pressure of material activities and learn the import of our Master's words to a toil-driven world, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God, and his righteousness; and all these things shall be added unto you."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Dutch.]

Christmas Morn

Let every creature hail the morn
On which the holy child was born,
And know, through God's exceeding grace,
Release from things of time and place.

I listen, from no mortal tongue,
To hear the song the angels sung,
And wait within myself to know
The Christmas lilies bud and blow.

The outward symbols disappear
From him whose inward sight is clear,
And small must be the choice of days
To him who fills them all with praise.

Keep while ye need it, brothers mine,
With honest zeal your Christmas sign,
But judge not him who every morn
Feels in his heart the Lord Christ born.

—JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER.

A Christmas Carol

(About 1500)

The other night
I saw a light!
A star as bright as day!
And ever among
A maiden sung
"By-by, baby, lullay."

This virgin clear
Who had no peer
Unto her son did say,
"I pray thee, son,
Grant me a boon
To sing by-by, lullay.

"Let child or man,
Whoever can
Be merry on this day,
And blessings bring—
So I shall sing
'By-by, baby, lullay.'"

—ANON.

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Financial: Market Quotations

Slightly Uneven Price Trend In Quiet Trading

Brief Session Spotted With Profit-Taking — Small Volume of Business

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP) — The stock market hung up its trading stockings and adjourned for Christmas today after a brief session which was spotted with profit-taking in yesterday's buoyant gainers.

While there were a number of scattered advances, the close was somewhat irregular.

Transfers approximated 750,000 shares.

Realizing in the silver group and in various specialties was quite pronounced in the first hour, but the activity dwindled later, and there were some recoveries. U. S. Steel preferred got up 4 points at one time on a sizable turnover. Gold mining issues were fairly firm. American Telephone rallied after early heaviness. The gold mining shares came into prominence in the last few minutes with some substantial advances.

The flush of yesterday's silver boom seemed to have faded a bit, although the implications of the Government's new metal-buying program were the principal topic of discussion in the board rooms.

Winnipeg Wheat Up

With the gold price again unaltered, and American commodity markets closed, equities had little outside assistance. The Winnipeg wheat pit remained open, however, and prices there were moderately higher. The dollar held to a narrow groove in foreign exchange dealings, although dullness here was accounted for partly by the fact that most money centers abroad were closed for the holidays. Bar silver reacted ½ cent at 43¾ cents. Bonds displayed firming tendencies.

Shares of Homestake Mining were up 8 points after an initial gain of 15, while Dome, Alaska Juneau and McIntyre advanced 1 to around 3. United States Steel preferred held a gain of 3, and the common was slightly higher. American Telephone finished up 1¼, and slight improvement was shown by Consolidated Gas, Western Union, Santa Fe and others.

Minor gains and losses were recorded by American Smelting, United States Smelting, Cerro de Pasco and Howe Sound. Allied Chemical yielded 3 points, and Union Pacific sagged 1½.

Bond Market Narrow

The bond market was a small and narrow affair, which was fitting for the last trading day before Christmas. Price movements were narrow and unimportant in all but a few of the corporate issues. United States Governments were firm, with gains ranging from one thirty-second to six thirty-seconds of a point in the more active loans.

Despite a fair amount of realizing in secondary rails and other low-priced classifications, the general list had a firm tone. Fractionally higher prices were paid for some loans of the Santa Fe, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Great Northern, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, Northern Pacific, St. Louis & San Francisco and Southern Pacific.

In the industrial and utility divisions a little progress was made by the obligations of Consolidated Gas, Detroit Edison, International Telephone, Postal Telegraph, National Dairy Products, Sinclair Oil, and Standard Oil of New York, and others.

In the majority of foreign issues the turnover was small with prices not widely changed. The Dawes and Young plan bonds of the Reich were moderately traded at higher levels. French and British issues were likewise improved. Brazil 6½s acted about as well as anything in the South American division.

Market Averages

(Copyright, 1933, Standard Statistics Co.)

Stocks	50 Ind'ls	20 RR's	20 Ut's	90 Total
Dec 23	90.8	42.1	62.4	77.6
Prev. day	89.4	42.1	62.5	78.8
Week ago	90.1	42.0	66.4	78.5
Month ago	90.7	40.2	65.0	78.3
Year ago	49.4	24.3	87.1	52.2
3 years ago	116.4	91.9	151.8	118.8
6 years ago	147.2	122.8	126.7	134.1
High (1933)	102.1	58.0	113.7	96.9
Low (1933)	42.3	23.5	61.5	43.9
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.4
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3

Market Opinions

Elmer H. Bright & Co., Boston: Although temporary fluctuations in prices of securities may follow the daily trend of events, it seems reasonable to expect that the ultimate course of business will eventually result in quotations that reflect the improvement that is taking place.

Hayden, Stone & Co., Boston: Business news continue to show a contra-seasonal strength that further convinces the temporary recession ended in November. The present improvement is slower but seems to have a wider and more substantial base. In some lines the outside influence of the holidays or code arrangements may lead to irregular conditions—but with practically all indices participating in the improvement, there can be little doubt that the immediate trend is better.

Structural Steel Bookings

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—November bookings of fabricated structural steel (slightly better than the bookings of October) continued the seasonal fourth-quarter decline. The shipments, however, were approximately 23 per cent under those of the previous month, thus indicating that the total business for the year will be probably 10 per cent under the low record of 1932. The backlog of the industry at this time is no larger than it was at the beginning of the year. This situation may be somewhat improved once the credits for public works are put to use.

Irving Trust Co.

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 22—The board of directors of the Irving Trust Company authorized the purchase from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation of $5,000,000 of its 2¼ per cent notes and the sale to that corporation of a like amount of capital notes retirable on or before July 31, 1934 to be issued by the Trust Company in accordance with the request of the President of the United States for the cooperation of all banks in the program of the Government.

Closing Prices on N.Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Est. Sales	High	Low	Last Dec. 23	Last Dec. 22
13¼	3	..	Adams Express	1100	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7⅜
21⅜	8	1	Adams Millis	100	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½
11⅜	5¾	.60	Affiliated Prod	300	6¾	6¾	6¾	8⅜
112	47½	3¾†	Air Reduction	400	100½	97½	98	100¼
33	11⅛	.80	Alaska-Juneau	7100	22½	20⅛	23½	20¾
8½	⅞	..	Allegany Corp	800	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
21⅞	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	800	6	5¾	6	5¾
21	1⅛	..	Allegh pf ww XL	300	5½	5⅝	5½	5¾
149¾	70¾	6†	Allied Chem	1400	147½	146	146	149
36⅜	6	..	Allis Chalmers	1200	18½	17⅞	18	17⅝
34	8¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	13½	13½	13½	13½
47	18½	.2	Amerada	700	43½	41	42¼	42½
38	7¼	..	Am Ag Ch Del	500	25¾	25½	25¾	26
28½	8	..	Am Bank Note	300	15⅞	15⅜	15⅞	15¾
16¾	1	..	Am Beet Sugar	400	8½	8½	8½	8½
42½	9½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	26	26	26	26¼
100½	49½	4	Am Can	3100	97½	96	96½	97½
39¾	6½	..	Am Car & Fdry	900	25½	25	25½	25¼
51¾	34	3†	Am Chicle	..	46¼	46½	46½	46¾
89½	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	1700	49¾	48¾	49¾	49¾
19⅝	3⅞	..	Am & For Pow	2800	8¾	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝
44⅞	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	500	18	17½	17½	17½
27¼	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	300	10	9¾	10	10
57½	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	200	30	30	30	28½
17½	3⅝	..	Am Ice	400	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
373⅛	25	.6	Am Ice pf	100	35¼	35¼	35¼	35¾
15¼	14¼	..	Am International	800	7½	7½	7½	7⅝
30	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	200	28	28	28	28
23⅜	3½	..	Am Metal	6200	20¼	19⅜	20¼	20½
19⅞	4	..	Am Power & Lt	1800	6	5¾	5¾	6
41¾	9⅞	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	400	14½	13¼	13⅝	14½
35	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	400	12½	12½	12½	12⅞
19	4⅝	..	Am Radiator	6500	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	13⅞
31⅞	5¾	..	Am Rolling Mill	2100	19⅜	18½	19⅜	19
7½	⅞	..	Am Seating	100	3½	3½	3½	..
1½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	200	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
53½	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	23400	45⅝	44¾	45¼	46
94	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	300	96	95¼	96¼	97
73	31½	..	Am Snk&R pf	300	69	68	69	69
27	4⅝	..	Am Steel Fdries	800	21⅛	20¼	20½	21
47⅜	30	2½†	Am Stores	1000	38	38	38	37½
74	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	200	48½	48¼	48¾	48
134¾	86½	9	Am Tel & Tel	10200	109	108⅝	109	107¾
25	3⅝	..	Am Type Founders	100	4	4	4	4
37⅞	7	..	Am Type Fd pf	80	8¾	8	8¾	8
43¼	10⅝	1	Am Wat W & E	2200	17½	17⅜	17⅝	17⅜
17	3½	..	Am Woolen	800	12⅛	12⅛	12⅞	13¼
61⅜	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	800	65¼	64½	65½	64¼
10⅛	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	100	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
22⅞	5	..	Anaconda Cop	18400	14⅞	14½	14⅜	14⅞
39¼	8¼	.60	Anchor Cap	200	19⅞	19	19⅞	19¾
115	95	7	Archer Dan pf	30	110	110	110	110
7¾	1½	..	Armour Ill A	1500	4½	4	4	4
5	¾	..	Armour Ill B	500	2⅜	2	2¼	2¼
93	7	..	Armour Ill pf	2200	57	56¼	56¼	57½
20	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	300	12½	12½	12½	12¼
80½	34⅝	..	Atchison T&SF	3300	56⅜	54¾	55¼	55⅞
59	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	300	40	38¾	39¼	39
31⅞	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	1200	28⅞	28¾	28¾	28¾
39⅛	9	..	Atlas Powder	500	35	35	35½	34½
31½	11½	..	Atlas Tack	100	13¾	13¾	13⅝	13⅝
84⅛	31	.2	Auburn Auto	3500	53⅞	52½	53⅜	54½
16⅜	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1800	7¼	6⅞	7	7
17⅜	3½	..	Baldwin Loco	2400	11¾	11½	11⅝	11¾
32⅛	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	3500	23¾	22¾	22⅝	23¼
39½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	300	24½	24½	24½	24
41¼	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	300	40⅞	39½	40⅝	39½
7¼	⅜	..	Barker Bros	20	3	3	3	3
11	3	..	Barnsdall A	1100	8	7⅞	7⅞	8¼
27	7	..	Beatrice Cream	300	9½	9½	9½	9½
12½	3½	..	Belding Hem	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
15	8¼	1½	Beneficial Ind Loan	200	14	13¾	14	14
21¼	6½	..	Bendix Aviation	2500	16¾	16	16	16⅜
49¼	10⅝	..	Bethlehem Steel	4200	36⅞	36	36⅜	36⅜
82	25½	..	Beth Steel pf	400	65	62½	65	62¾
29½	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	90	26½	26	26½	..
19¼	3½	..	Blaw Knox	100	10½	10¾	10½	10¼
54½	9½	2	Bohn Alum & Br	800	54¾	53¼	53¾	54¼
37⅞	18	1.60†	Borden	2800	19¾	19⅛	19⅝	19¾
21⅝	5½	.25b	Borg Warner	700	20¾	20	20	20¾
14⅝	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	1800	11	10⅞	10⅞	11
41¼	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	1200	32½	32	32	32¼
9⅜	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	500	5	4½	5	4½
12⅞	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	200	7	6¾	6¾	7
19⅝	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	300	10	9¾	9¾	10
8⅞	¾	..	Budd Mfg	300	6½	5⅞	6	6¼
5¾	1	..	Budd Wheel	400	3½	3¼	3¼	3½
13¼	2½	..	Bullard	300	7½	7½	7½	7¼
20⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	1200	15⅜	15	15⅛	15¼
8	1	..	Bush Terminal	400	2¼	2	2¼	2
9½	1	..	Bush Term deb	100	3⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
4¼	⅛	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
7½	1¼	..	Butterick	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	2¼
43¼	8½	..	Byers	700	23⅜	22¾	22¾	23½
34¾	7¾	..	Calif Packing	200	20¼	20⅛	20⅛	19⅞
2¼	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	100	1½	1½	1½	1⅝
9¾	2	..	Calumet & Hecla	400	4½	4½	4½	4⅜
41⅜	7½	1	Canada Dry	400	26	26	26	25⅝
20⅞	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	900	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12⅞
103½	30½	..	Case Thresh	1000	68½	68	68½	68⅜
29¾	5½	.12½	Caterpillar Trac	1200	24⅛	24¼	24¼	24¼
4⅜	¾	..	Celotex vtc	7200	1½	1	1½	..
58⅞	4½	..	Celanese Corp	900	36¼	35	36	36¼
41	14	1½	Central Aguirre	400	31	30	30	30
44¾	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	5500	36⅝	35¾	36	36¾
7⅜	1	..	Certain-Teed	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
52½	14⅞	2.52	Chesapeake Corp	200	33	32⅞	32⅞	33½
49½	24⅜	2.80	Ches & Ohio	1800	40¼	39⅜	39¾	39¾
7⅜	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	100	3	3	3	..
14⅞	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	200	7¼	7	7	7¼
11¾	1	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½
18¼	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	900	7⅝	7½	7½	7⅝
16	1¼	..	Chi & N'western	1300	7¼	7	7¼	7¼
12⅜	2⅛	..	Chi Pneu Tool	300	7½	7	7½	7⅜
25¼	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	100	17½	17½	17½	17½
12	2	..	Chi StP M & O pf	2000	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼
10½	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	400	3	2½	2⅝	3
15	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	100	4	4	4	4
19½	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	300	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼
22⅜	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
34	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	100	17½	17½	17½	17
10⅛	2	..	Childs Company	200	7	7	7	7
54⅜	7¾	2	Chrysler	42800	53⅞	53½	53½	54⅜
25	7⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17½
72	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	110	67	66	66	66
55	40	2	City Investing	10	45½	45½	45½	..
41½	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	28	28	28	..
22⅜	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	1200	10¾	10¼	10⅜	10
17⅜	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1200	4	3½	4	3¾
54	11½	..	Colo F & I pf	60	10½	10	10	11⅜
51	15½	..	Colo & Southern	180	33½	30½	31	32½
42¾	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	30	22	21	22	20⅞
28⅞	9	.50a	Columbia Gas	5400	11¼	10¾	11	10¾
83	50¼	6	Columbia G pf A	400	51½	51¼	51¼	51¼
28	6⅝	..	Columbia Pic vtc	100	24	24	24	24
71½	23⅛	2	Columbian Carb	300	61	60½	60½	62
19¼	..	..	Comm Credit	1200	19½	18½	18½	19¼
25½	18½	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	20	23½	23½	23½	..
43½	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	400	35¾	35⅝	35¾	35
57¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	10500	31½	30¾	31	31¾
8¼	1¾	..	Comwlth & So	6400	1⅝	1½	1⅝	1⅝
60½	18¾	..	Comwlth & S 6pm	500	18¾	18¼	18¾	18¾
11	3	..	Conde Nast Pub	100	7¼	7¼	7¼	7
5¾	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	2½
14¾	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅝
64½	34¼	3	Consol Gas	11300	35¾	34⅞	35¼	35¾
99	61¼	5	Consol Gas pf	200	81¾	81¾	81¾	81⅞
5½	2	..	Consol Laundries	500	1¾	1¾	1¾	2
15¾	5	..	Consol Oil	4200	10¾	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞
18¼	3	..	Cont Baking A	300	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6½
3½	½	..	Cont Baking B	9500	1⅛	1	1⅛	1
64	36	4	Cont Baking pf	300	48½	48	48	49
78¾	35½	2½	Cont Can	2900	74⅜	73¾	74	74⅞
17⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	200	7⅞	7¾	7¾	7¾
36½	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	100	23¾	23¾	23¾	23
4	1	..	Cont Motors	1300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1
19¾	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	4500	17⅝	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜
90⅝	45⅜	3	Corn Products	1200	76½	74½	75	75½
145¾	117½	7	Corn Prod pf	20	140	140	140	..
7½	2⅜	..	Coty	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	3⅞
39½	23	2†	Cream of Wheat	600	28¼	28	28	28¼
65	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	1200	30½	29	30½	28¼
53	16	4	Crown Will Pap -pf	20	43	43	43	47
8½	1	..	Crown Zellerbach	400	3⅞	3¾	3¾	3¾
37½	9	..	Crucible Steel	600	21½	21¼	21½	21¼
11½	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	700	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3½
68	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	20	18½	18	18½	18⅝
59½	30¾	2½	Cuban Dom Sug	300	35¾	35¾	35¾	38
32¼	6½	..	Curtis Publishg	100	15	15	15	14⅞
4⅜	1½	..	Curtiss-Wright	3100	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
8	2	..	Curtiss-Wright A	300	5½	5¼	5¼	5½
21	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	100	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10½
18⅜	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	700	11½	11¼	11½	11½
49	5¾	..	Deere & Co	2500	28⅜	27⅝	27⅞	28⅝
93¾	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	700	54½	52	54	54
46	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	2200	24⅜	23¾	24½	24⅝
19¾	5	..	Denver R G pf	300	5	5	5	5
29½	17½	1	Diamond Match	300	27¼	27	27¼	27¼
31	36½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	26½	28½	28½	28¼
39½	12	1.80†	Dome Mines	3400	34½	32	34⅜	32¾
18	6¾	..	Dresser A	200	10	10	10	..
93¾	33⅛	2†	du Pont de Nem	8700	93	91½	92⅜	93¼
102⅛	85	5	Duquesne Lt pf	20	91½	90	91½	90
89¾	46	3	Eastman Kodak	800	80	79	79¼	80
16	3½	.20b	Eaton Mfg	600	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅜
27½	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	1700	19½	18¾	18⅞	18⅝
8¼	1	..	Elec Boat	200	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3¾
15⅜	3½	..	Elec & Mus Ind	2700	4½	4	4½	4½
36½	7½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	1400	4½	4½	4¾	4⅝
32¾	6½	..	Elec Pow & Lt pf	400	9	8½	9	8⅝
54	21	2	El Pw&L 6% pf	100	8	8	8	7⅞
4	⅛	..	Elec Sto Battery	500	44½	44	44	43⅝
123	107	7	Elk Horn Coal	100	1	1	1	..
14¾	4	..	Endicott John pf	10	119½	119½	119½	..
47	12¾	..	Engineers Pub S	300	4	4	4	4¼
49¾	13¼	..	Engineers P S 5pf	100	12½	12½	12½	12⅛
25¾	8¼	..	Engineers PS ww	300	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	12½
69½	15⅞	1	Erie RR	500	15¾	15¼	15¼	14½
29½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	200	16¾	16½	16¾	16
10	⅞	..	Evans Products	100	7½	7½	7½	7⅜
42½	10	..	Fairbanks M pf	20	34⅜	33	34⅜	33
74	18	..	Fed M & S pf	100	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	71
6¾	1⅝	..	Fed Water Serv	200	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝
30	7½	.60†	Fed'd Dept Sto	200	20	19¾	19¾	18¼
36	10½	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	300	24	23	24	23¼
31½	2¼	.40	Firestone T & R	1700	19⅜	19⅛	19¼	19¾
75	42	6	Firstn T&R pf A	100	67⅛	67½	67½	..
70¾	43	2½	First Nat Stores	600	54	53	53½	54
23	4½	..	Foster-Wheeler	700	13¾	13½	13¾	14
26¼	13⅜	.95b	Fourth Nat Inv	200	19½	19½	19½	19½
19	12	..	Fox Film A	200	12⅞	12⅜	12⅞	..
49¾	16⅛	2	Freeport Texas	1700	44¾	43	43	44⅜
31	9	..	Fuller pr pf	20	21¼	21¼	21¼	20
23	4	..	Fuller 2pf	20	11	10	11	..
13	2⅜	..	Gen Am Inv	4200	7¾	7⅜	7⅜	7¾
43¼	13⅜	1	Gen Am Trans	1100	32	32⅛	33	32⅞
27	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	300	16	15⅞	16	16
20½	11	1	Gen Baking	1600	11⅜	11¼	11⅜	11½
108¼	99¾	8	Gen Baking pf	10	102½	103½	102½	103
10½	2¼	..	Gen Bronze	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
11⅛	1¾	..	Gen Cable	300	3⅞	3⅞	3¾	3⅞
23	2¼	..	Gen Cable A	100	7	7	7	7⅞
30½	10½	.40	Gen Electric	11700	18⅞	18½	18½	18⅞
12¼	10⅞	.60	Gen Elec Sp	1500	11½	11⅜	11½	11⅜
39⅞	21	1.80	Gen Foods	2100	33½	32¾	33½	33½
3⅞	⅜	..	Gen Gas & E A	1200	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
71	35½	3	Gen Mills	300	62¾	62	62¾	62½
35¾	10	1†	Gen Motors	15400	34⅝	33¾	33⅞	34⅝
95	65½	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	90½	90½	90½	90¾
8¼	2	..	Gen Pub Service	100	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝
49½	13¼	1	Gen Ry Signal	100	34	34	34	33½
4⅝	⅜	..	Gen Realty	700	1⅝	1⅜	1⅝	1⅝
22¾	8½	..	Gen Rlty pf ww	100	16½	16½	16½	15¼
19¾	2½	..	Gen Refractories	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
25½	4⅝	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1900	8	7¾	8	8¼
7⅝	¾	..	Glmbel Bros	200	4¼	4¼	4¾	4¾
20	3½	.25b	Glidden	100	15½	15½	15½	15½
91½	48	7	Glidden ppf	10	84	84	84	..
16	3	..	Gobel (Adolf)	500	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅝
37⅝	12	1.20	Gold Dust	2800	18	17	17¾	16⅞
31½	3	..	Goodrich	2800	13⅜	12⅞	12⅞	12½
47½	9¼	..	Goodyear	2400	25	23¾	24½	24¼
80¼	27¾	2	Goodyear 1pf	300	71	69½	71	69¾
14½	6½	..	Gotham Silk Hos	600	7½	7¼	7½	7
3¾	1	..	Graham Paige	400	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜
15⅝	3⅞	..	Granby	500	9	8½	8½	9
10⅝	3⅜	..	Grand Union	300	4½	4½	4½	4½
38⅝	15¾	1	Grant (W T)	600	35	34	34¾	34⅞
23¾	4	..	Great Nor pf	2300	20¼	19½	19½	20
16¾	5½	..	Great Nor Ore	100	10½	10½	10½	10⅜
41⅞	7	2.40	Great West Sug	1300	29	28⅜	29	29
110	72½	7	Great W Sug pf	100	99	99	99	..
9½	1⅛	..	Hahn Dept Sto	400	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
38½	9	..	Hahn D S pf	100	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	22
25½	6⅛	..	Harbison Walker	300	14	14	14	14
95	48	6	Harbison W pf	10	88⅛	88½	88⅛	88
7½	1⅞	..	Hat Corp of Am	50	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
97½	65	5g	Hazel Atlas	400	87½	86	87½	84½
3¾	¾	..	Hayes Body	300	1¼	1¼	1¼	1⅜
68⅝	15	2½g	Hercules Powder	300	61⅞	61¼	61⅞	62½
90	64¾	5	Hershey Choc pf	500	86	86	86	86
10½	3½	..	Holland Furnace	100	5	5	5	5⅛
313	145	17g	Homestake Min	700	315	300	308	300
7¾	1⅞	..	Houston Oil new	200	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
36	5½	1	Howe Sound	4700	36⅞	36	36⅞	35¾
19	6½	..	Hudson & Man	500	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜
81½	18⅜	5	Hud & Man pf	300	19	18¼

Financial: News and Comment

Silver Buying Pulls Markets Out of Trough

Writer Says It Follows Bland Allison Act in 1878

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The collapse of the Atlas Tack bubble last Saturday was followed by breaks in other specialties early in the week. These came chiefly as the result of a stale long-interest in two groups which had a large speculative following in the autumn, the alcohol and the rayon stocks. The best of the news in the rayons had been exhausted, as the leading companies have been operating at 100 per cent of capacity during most of the full months, and smart traders had apparently gotten out on the continued good news, leaving little support for the stocks when some of the public's confidence in the market was shaken. The alcohols also struck an air pocket on Wednesday, with the repeal news out and news of rigid control coming in.

These various sharp sell-offs in specialties served to undermine general confidence, and the whole list was off sharply during the first half of the week, continuing the decline of the previous week, and bringing stocks down entirely out of the uptrend established in late October following the President's "Do it we will" radio message. On Thursday the market had a breathing spell, and a technical rally of some proportions was generally expected, although not quite the run-away market which actually materialized Friday morning.

Silver Buying

Thursday evening, after the market's close, the President announced his intention of buying about 24,000,000 ounces of American-mined silver annually for four years at 64½ cents.

Security analysts, financial columnists and brokers' market letter writers rolled out of bed like firemen and spent the time before the market opening hastily figuring the effect of the announcement on silver stocks, copper stocks, the value of the dollar, prospects of 'inflation,' and the general market. Looked at statistically, the news was not of much importance.

It meant the purchase of about $15,000,000 of silver a year, of trifling value either to the mining industry or to the national currency. None of the reputed 150,000,000 ounces of long interest in silver in New York is eligible. Moreover, the favorite silver stocks, such as U. S. Smelting, Cerro de Pasco, and Howe Sound, get most of their silver outside of American territory. The most direct beneficiary is a small company with stock listed on the Curb and rather inactive.

Speculators took a more romantic view. They read the headliners on the train and put their orders in for the opening "at the market." The opening was spectacular, with U. S. Smelting up 10 points from the previous close, American Smelting up 5 points, and leading mines, steels, motors and others up sharply. But when the large public buying orders had been filled, the market sold off steadily until the afternoon, and covered the opening gap. In its decline it carried American Telephone and the tobaccos down to new lows for the current move, though an afternoon rally carried many stocks back to new highs.

The commodity markets also recovered sharply. Silver, of course, led with an advance of about 2 cents, but all grains, cotton, hides, rubber, and other commodities also were up.

Historical Precedent

The President's action is curiously reminiscent of the Bland-Allison Silver Purchase Act of 1878. This was the opening victory of the silver people in a 28-year struggle from the beginning of hard times in the 'seventies to the end of hard times in the 'nineties to put the country on a silver standard. The act required the Treasury to spend not less than $2,000,000 monthly in the purchase of silver in the open market, paying for it with silver dollars.

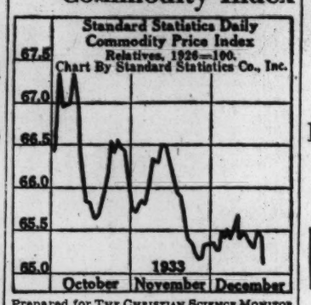
The silver dollars would not stay in circulation, so the Treasury issued certificates. The certificates, however, would not circulate at par unless the Treasury accepted them at least in taxes. The financially sophisticated paid them in taxes and so got rid of them. Thus the Treasury's reserves piled up in silver, while it was obliged, after 1879, to redeem its greenbacks in gold. Finally, in 1894, it had to be rescued by the House of Morgan with a large gold loan, at a stiff price, as the alternative to falling off the gold standard, an act which in those metal-minded days would have been regarded as calamitous.

Even during Friday's exuberant market it was evident that misgivings persist over what Congress may do about money and budget matters. Government bonds continued soft, although the inference was widely drawn that the President's silver move was a smart move to pacify some of the currency depreciators. Depressing budget forecasts and comments came out during the week, led by that of the National Economy League on Monday.

Painting a dark picture of this year's final Treasury results and an even darker picture for next year, the league could offer no more cheerful suggestions than heavier taxation, pressure on the states to keep them from non-contributions for relief, and limitation of further emergency relief expenditures.

Although Treasury statements now show the Government's "ordinary" budget actually covered by current income, emergency expenditures since June 30 of about $964,000,000 are almost entirely uncovered by revenues, and are twice the emergency relief expenditures for the same period of last year.

Little Change In Commodity Index



Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE Standard Statistics Company commodity price index, as will be noted on the chart, has moved within a range of less than 2.5 points during the past three months.

Retail Business Invigorated By Holiday Buying

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—That business generally displays a readiness to forge ahead "boldly" with the turn of the year is indicated in Dun & Bradstreet's current weekly review of trade. This opinion is based on the theory that the groundwork for the present advancement is more secure than at any time in the last four years, that profit margins have been widened since 1932, and evidence of signs of revival in the capital goods industries, "while preparations for a more intensive drive in 1934 are underway or in contemplation," says the analysis.

Holding that the extension of NRA will continue to play an important part in business recovery in the new year, the review says:

"The nation-wide readiness to accept the renewal of the blanket code through the first four months of 1934 is an indication of the eagerness with which concerted public action now is being recruited in the endeavor to give unified support to the progressive recovery movement. The requests of additional industries to have the expiration date of their codes set ahead gives comforting assurance that no relaxation will be permitted to negate the efforts to effect greater economic stability. In fact, the greater national industrial cohesion under the aegis of the NRA augurs well for a more sizable extension next year of the ground won in the last few months, against the most harassing odds that ever have been confronted in any period of American commercial history."

Relative to business during the last week, the review dwells on the fact that retail sales for the final week of Christmas shopping ran from 10 to 40 per cent in excess for the corresponding week of last year, "with the best reports emanating from agricultural districts and industrial centers."

"The final week of Christmas gift buying more than exceeded the highest totals which had been placed for it," the review continues. "Larger factory pay rolls than last year, the extension of emergency relief jobs, and the release of millions of dollars impounded in closed banks have all helped to swell consumers' purchasing power, thus working to the advantage of merchants throughout the entire country. Buying by the middle classes, which has been of restricted size for more than three years, has been one of the chief supports to the heavier totals this season.

Gold Fields Active In Southern States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Dec. 22—Gold's rising price in relation to the dollar is bringing fresh activity in the gold fields of the Carolinas, Georgia and Virginia.

Veins once abandoned are being reopened and prospectors are hunting new locations.

In Charlotte, citizens have launched a movement to build a $2,000,000 smelter and will seek funds from the Public Works Administration for the project.

Because they have been overshadowed during the last three-quarters of a century by spectacular finds in the West, few persons realize that these four southeastern states contain gold deposits.

North Carolina in the early part of the nineteenth century was one of the nation's leading gold-producing states. The metal has been found in 36 of the State's 100 counties and from colonial times there has been some gold mining.

Plan Reorganization Of Price Bros. & Co.

MONTREAL, Dec. 23 (AP)—A plan for reorganizing the bankrupt newsprint firm of Price Brothers & Co. was announced on behalf of interests controlled by Lord Rothermere, Lord Beaverbrook and Duke-Price Power Company.

The group offered to underwrite a second mortgage of $5,000,000. Present shareholders, an announcement said, would be given the right to put up all this amount and thus "re-establish the control of the company by the old preferred and common shareholders."

Penn-Dixie Cement Corp. To Open Kingsport Plant

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., Dec. 23—So bright is the business outlook that officials of Penn-Dixie Cement Corporation have announced their Kingsport plant will reopen on or about Jan. 1.

The Kingsport plant has been closed since December, 1932. However, it has continued to ship cement from stocks on hand since then. Stocks are now rapidly going down.

Ship Subsidies Disturb Opinion Among British

Prevented From Reprisals by Difficulties of Empire Policy

A Window in Threadneedle Street

By H. V. Hodson

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON (By Mail)—John Masefield's "dirty British steamer with a salt-caked smoke-stack" has been in the headlines this week. The trouble is not so much that the cargo of "cheap tin trays" now probably comes from Japan, as that the British steamer, instead of "butting through the Channel," is laid up in the Thames or the Mersey or the Clyde, rotting at its moorings. While nearly 23 per cent of British tramp shipping is idle, the tonnage in commission is unable to earn depreciation charges. The problem may seem a British one, but in essence it is world-wide.

International trade is at an extremely low ebb, thanks to tariffs, quotas, and all the other nationalist devices for spoiling the national nose to spite the national face. But even if world trade had increased from 1924 onwards at the rate at which it increased from 1904 to 1913, the volume of ocean shipping required would be only about 40,000,000 tons, compared with 52,000,000 tons actually available. At the beginning of this year, 20 per cent of all shipping was laid up, the figure for the United Kingdom being 16 per cent. The proportion of United States shipping then "resting" was 30 per cent; indeed the only country better placed in this respect than Great Britain was Japan.

This country, however, though her mercantile marine is still the largest in the world, has a special grievance. While British tramp steamers declined in number and tonnage by over one-half between mid-1914 and 1933, tramps under other flags increased by about one-third. The British are the less inclined to accept with a good grace this setback in their maritime supremacy in that it has not been achieved, to their way of thinking, in fair competition. The United States, France, Germany, Italy and Japan own in the aggregate half as much tonnage again as does Great Britain, and every one of those countries has resorted to subsidies on merchant shipping in one form or another.

The United States certainly seems to be the worst offender. The figures are almost as hard to elucidate as the truth about a bank's security business, but it is estimated here that the United States Government has incurred a loss of some $5,000,000,000 in shipping ventures since her entry into the World War. Besides this, the net operating subsidy on mail contracts—that is to say, the amount by which compensation under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1928 exceeded the commercial value of the services rendered—has been reckoned at over $37,000,000 down to June 30, 1932. In these circumstances, a white sheet is comfortless apparel for the British merchant shipping business.

This problem is seriously detrimental to good relations between the two countries. Although as far as the United States is concerned liner traffic is affected rather than tramps, foreign subsidies are one of the causes cited by the Tramp Committee of the British Chamber of Shipping in a powerful plea for governmental aid, published this week. Cabinet Ministers have since been making up their minds in public on the question. The proposals advanced include an operating subsidy of 10s. (about $2.50 at present exchange rates) per gross ton per annum payable to every British tramp ship engaged in international trade, prorated to the number of days of voyages with cargo or in ballast if genuinely undertaken to secure cargo. This plan (which in scope goes beyond anything now practised by foreign countries) would be associated with a laying-up subsidy at half the rate of the operating subsidy.

Great Britain must apparently pay its ships to compete with foreigners, and also pay them not to compete lest competition, thus stimulated, should drive down freight rates further. How much sounder would be the position of the shipping market today if subsidies had been directed to the latter purpose instead of to the former; and how much less fortunate would have been all those who buy shipping service! The Tramp Committee also demanded the redrawing of our commercial treaties so as to include provisions for the employment of a minimum percentage of British ships. Other proposals are the confinement of Empire preferences to goods imported in British ships; the application of discriminatory customs duties to cargo imported in foreign bottoms; and the reservation of coastwise trade. The country has gone back to Protection—why not go back, shipping interests say, to the Navigation Acts?

The difficulties in the way of British use of subsidizes are even greater. Those who live in glass houses are not well advised to retort in kind when stones are thrown at them. As the possessors of the largest mercantile marine in the world, Great Britain is the most exposed to retaliation in its turn. If it subsidizes tramps, why not liners? And if it subsidizes liners on anything like the scale adopted by the United States, it would be the end of wistful hopes of lower taxation. There is much to be said for the suggestion that it should reserve all trade between British ports, even if at opposite ends of the world, for British ships; but this is scarcely practicable, in view of the policies of the British Dominions themselves. The Union of South Africa recently went so far as to subsidize an Italian service from her own to Mediterranean ports.

Recovery Seen as Depending Upon a Consistent Policy

Economist Lists Factors Which Have Attended U. S. Money Policy—Administration Has Used All Constructive Inflationary Measures

By Walter W. Ross

Manager of Foreign Department, C. W. Young & Co., Inc., New York

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

II

Keeping in mind the definitions and interpretations in our first article, and applying them to the monetary experiment as thus far made by the Roosevelt Administration, the following facts emerge:

1. Our going off the gold standard brought about the usual "fear of inflation" which in turn resulted in a sharp advancement of commodity prices between March and July As this fear abated, the principal and politically important American commodity prices began to decline in a corresponding degree, as the following table shows:

	Wheat	Cotton	Silver	Corn
7-15	107½	11.60	39-⅝	64c
7-22	77-½	10.20	35-½	49c
7-29	90-¾	10.50	35-½	50c
8-5	90	10.05	35-⅞	52.5c
8-11	86-¾	9.20	35-¾	48.3c
8-19	81-½	9.35	35-⅞	51.5c
8-26	87	9.60	37	50.5c
9-2	84-½	9.45	36-¾	49.5c
9-9	82	8.85	36-¾	46.3c
9-16	88	9.70	38-¾	49.3c
9-23	89	10.15	40-½	46.5c
9-30	85	9.95	39-⅝	45.7c
10-7	81	9.50	39	35.5c
10-14	71	9.40	36-¾	33.5c

2. While the indebtedness of private American industries (especially agriculture) has been lessened in terms of gold by more than 30 per cent and while purchasing power (especially that of the farmers as a result of the partly speculative rise in commodities) substantially increased during the first four months of the Roosevelt Administration, this trend has been reversed since July. The decline in the prices of the important American commodities and the continuous rise in the retail price level (NRA experiment) has materially decreased the purchasing power of the dollar.

3. The inflationary measures granted by the Congress have so far been applied by the Administration only in part. The expenditures already made under these measures and those now under consideration aggregate from $7,000,000,000 to $12,000,000,000. With the exception of a moderate increase in bank deposits and in the rapidity of turnover of bank deposits, the measures adopted since August, 1933, have neither psychologically nor actually been effective enough so far to halt the erratic trend of business or to increase materially the purchasing power of the people.

4. By going off the gold standard, by sponsoring a vast program for credit expansion, public works constructions and unemployment relief, the Administration now is making full use of nearly all the "constructive inflationary measures" at its command.

5. The beneficial effects upon business of measures sponsored by governments are necessarily slow and spotty. It should be noted, however, as evidenced by the experiences of other countries, notably those of Great Britain and Germany during 1930 and 1931, that until the banks, the financial structure and the indebtedness of the major industries of the country have been put on a sound and supportable basis, and until utmost economy and retrenchment in public financial matters (both local and federal governments) have restored confidence of the people, "constructive inflationary measures" of a government always have been and will continue to be futile and ineffective. At best, they may camouflage for a while the weak spots inherent in the economic and financial structure of the country; but in so doing they are only laying the basis for an unavoidable severe readjustment later on.

6. Great Britain, Germany, Australia, Argentina and several other countries largely concluded their post war liquidation (deflation) process a year or more ago by fulfilling the aforementioned requirements, i.e., retrenchment in public finances and reorganization of their debt structures, although some of those countries named were forced to resort to repudiations of war debt payments and others to transfer moratoria on external private obligations. Since then, there have been in evidence numerous signs pointing toward a marked and steady recovery of business, which trend, barring unforeseen international political disturbances, gives promise of continuation for some time.

7. The hectic movement characterizing American business during the past six months is a direct reflection of the prevailing feeling among the people of uncertainty and instability which, in turn, is based on the widely known fact that the necessary fundamental readjustments in our economic structure have not been made. Leaving entirely aside the labor, social and political difficulties that undoubtedly will continue to have a marked influence on our future federal economic and financial policies, the country still is confronted with the following basic dislocations:

(a) Relief expenditures for 8,000,000 to 11,000,000 unemployed will be required for an indefinite period. So far no constructive plans have been worked out to eliminate permanently this most serious social and financial problem. The number and types of unemployed people to be provided for are estimated in the following table:

Unemployment as of Oct. 1, 1933
(Based on 1930 census and estimates of present activity in industry)

	Estimate
Unemployed unemployables (unemployed before 1930)	3,000,000
Agriculture (primarily laborers)	1,000,000
Forestry and Fishing	50,000
Mining	300,000
Manufacturing and Mechanical	
Consumers goods	500,000
Producers goods	2,000,000
Transportation and Communications	600,000
Trade	1,700,000
Public Service	50,000
Professional	450,000
Domestic and Personal Service	1,400,000
Clerical	350,000
Total	11,970,000

As a result of an expected permanent substantial loss in our foreign trade and the continuation for years to come of a much reduced national income (in 1928 this was estimated at $90,000,000,000; for 1932 around $40,000,000,000), it is inconceivable that more than a relatively small percentage of the above total of unemployed will be successful in re-establishing their earning power as a result of business improvement. Back to the farm movements and colonization schemes financed with the assistance of the Government, or the introduction of a dole system or both, are the only alternatives.

8. On the basis of abundant international historic precedents, there is no reason whatever to expect a general and lasting business recovery, a steady improvement in the prices of stocks, bonds, and commodities, or a return of confidence on the part of the conservative element of the people as long as the general program of the Administration is not focused on a vigorous, intelligent and persistent attack upon the four major basis financial and economic dislocations in our national life described above. Contrariwise, as long as the Government's recovery program is largely dictated by political expediency, prospects for the creation of a sound economic, financial and monetary basis for the country, from which to build up again (as is the case now in England, Australia and several other countries) cannot possibly be realized.

9. As long as these fundamental weaknesses in our economic structure remain, it is almost unintelligent to expect, or even to discuss, the permanent devaluation of the dollar in the near future. This, of course, does not preclude the possibility of experimentation with a "commodity dollar" or some other temporary stabilizing measures, but none of these will or could make for business recovery, return of confidence, or remove the aforementioned basic dislocations of our country.

10. Likewise, all "constructive inflationary measures" now employed by the Government, such as the NRA experiment, public works expenditures at the rate of about $400,000,000 a month, large purchases of government bonds by the Federal Reserve Bank, the thawing out of deposits in closed banks, lowering of rediscount rates, etc.—efforts aimed at revitalizing the business situation enormously in from 12 to 18 months—are bound to be costly and mostly futile efforts in the absence of a realistic national reconstruction and readjustment program. The debtors generally, the labor and farm elements who have benefited most so far under the New Deal program of the Administration are now voicing in constantly increasing degree their dissatisfaction with the federal recovery policy, even though that policy is already straining the credit of the country to the utmost by its present inflationary measures. Increasing evidences of discrepancy between the price and wage levels, plus the erratic trend during the past three months of the prices of the basic American commodities have not only swelled the number of the discontented but have made the radicals still more radical and impatient. The intellectuals of the country also, in increasing numbers, are joining the revolutionary camps and there is almost daily evidence of increasing unrest throughout the country. The following statements made on Oct. 19 by Dr. James R. Angell, president of Yale University, indicate which way the political wind is blowing and what influences may possibly dominate the next session of Congress.

> If the NRA fails, something more drastic may well succeed it, for men will not indefinitely tolerate the continuation, much less the repetition, of the hopeless mess our earlier economic and political systems have landed us in.
>
> Heretofore our wage scales, operating under a highly competitive and uncontrolled industrial system, have been keyed to the lowest possible terms that labor under pressure of need could be induced to accept and that management could exact, always with a view to the largest possible returns to the directors and stockholders.
>
> Now we have entered on the road which leads to a determination of wages in terms of decent and socially sound conditions of life for the laborer and his neighbor—in other words, calling upon the consumer to bear any subsequent burdens.
>
> We have been passing from a nominally individualistic and competitive system to a system of controlled finance, commerce and industry, with government agencies furnishing the framework for such control. Whether a nominally Jeffersonian democracy can accomplish this miracle remains to be seen.

11. Obviously, the prevailing political sentiment of the country is too dissatisfied and impatient to wait for the beneficial effects which might be expected from "constructive inflationary measures" and an intelligently worked out reconstruction program of the Government. Already the supervision and control exercised by the Government or governmental agencies over our business, price levels, credit policies, etc., have reached the stage where governmental interference has become a cumulative process that is rapidly drifting toward dictatorship—of the radicals. Thus, the early adoption of monetary policies voiced by the inflation bloc in control of the Congress, i.e., the issuance of fiat money in one form or another, is a foregone conclusion. As borne out by ample historic evidence, the debtors of the country who now possess the political control of the Congress have nothing to lose, but everything to gain, by a further serious debasement of our dollar. The past and present congressional investigations of the practices of banks and investment bankers in previous years has further reduced the tempering conservative influences of the East in our national political affairs, which gives still more emphasis to the Socialistic and radical movement that promises to influence our federal policy in an increasing degree in the near future

Pecora Inquiry Shows Need For Many Reforms

Detroit Guardian Group Called 'Somewhat of a Promotion Scheme'

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—The need for sweeping measures of reform in America's banking structure is believed to have been proved past all cavil in the past week's revelations by a Senate committee of Detroit's closed bank situation.

From the outset the question at issue has been whether the public and the investor are entitled to the facts as to concerns where they have invested money. In the past week, the inquiry has revealed unmistakably that the public did not get the facts in Detroit, and that care was taken that they should not get them.

A drastic new securities act has been passed to protect the public in the purchase of stocks and bonds; the new Senate inquiry relates to the rights and privileges of the public, and particularly stockholders, in connection with the operation of big banking groups, and may have equally far-reaching legislative results.

A recapitulation of the testimony given in large part by Mr. Robert O. Lord, head of a $500,000,000 group of Michigan banks until they collapsed this year, shows the following facts, among others:

In the three years 1930, 1931 and 1932 the group lost over $1,000,000 in the annual deficits, but stockholders were not advised of the fact.

During this period of mounting deficits, huge dividends were annually declared.

The directors rejected the idea of using a simplified, nontechnical and so-called "understandable" form in making annual reports, and adopted instead the standard form, which is practically incomprehensible to the layman.

Furthermore, the evidence shows that the safeguards to the public placed by state and federal bank examiners were not sufficient to give stockholders the real facts.

This was what Mr. Albert P. Leyburn, chief national bank examiner of the Seventh Federal Reserve District, wrote to the Comptroller of the Currency June 14, 1932, of the Guardian group of banks, prior to their downfall:

"The Guardian group was somewhat of a promotion scheme and, in order to show satisfactory earnings in the holding company, dividends were declared far beyond the point of conservatism and losses were not taken in the banks."

Earl Babst Explains Sugar Difficulties Of Cuban People

"To understand conditions in Cuba it should be recalled that during the war period Cuban producers and United States refiners, with little outside help, supplied the sugar needs of the Allied armies and the civil population of Britain, France and Canada, besides safeguarding the United States," declares Earl D. Babst, chairman of the American Sugar Refinery Company in a year-end statement.

"Few industries had such a war record. Our citizens invested hundreds of millions in Cuba and here, and also for loans to foreign governments to buy the sugar produced. All this under the stimulus of our Government, which, however, did not heed the warning of the sugar industry to secure post-war markets to protect this vast investment. This omission, together with subsequent tariff barriers and artificial measures, is the cause long behind Cuba's economic plight, which finally has attracted public attention.

"United States refiners meanwhile have lost almost all export markets through tariffs, bounties and embargoes. They have even lost much of the United States market, through imports from new refineries in Puerto Rico, the Philippines and Cuba, amounting in 1932 to the sugar consumption of over 14,000,000 of our citizens, equivalent to the consumption of 21 states. A loophole in our tariff, notwithstanding nearly four years of hearings, still admits increasing floods of refined sugar imports, closing our refineries and displacing labor and supplies. This loss of vast volume together with coöperation with NRA further increases domestic refining costs, adding to our difficulties.

Decline in Cuban Tourist Traffic

WASHINGTON, Dec. 23—That recent conditions in Cuba have reacted unfavorably on the island's formerly prosperous tourist trade is indicated in statistics submitted by the Consul at Havana, and made public by the Commerce Department.

During the first 10 months of the current year the number of tourists entering Cuba through the port of Havana was 24,890, compared with 30,654 for the corresponding period of 1932. The number of arrivals recorded for the first six months of 1933 was approximately the same as last year. During the four-months' period, July-October, however, the total number of tourists arriving in Havana was 3414, as compared with 8118 for the corresponding period of 1932.

The year 1930, the report shows, was the peak year for Cuba's tourist trade, 86,244 arrivals having been recorded at Havana. In 1931, the total fell to 49,348, while the 1930 figure was slightly under 34,000.

Exposes Banks

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Ferdinand Pecora
Counsel to the Senate Inquiry.

Latin American Defaulted Bonds A Trade Barrier

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—"Resumption by the United States of commercial activities on a large scale with the southern republics, is hardly conceivable so long as there is not removed from them the stigma of default," says a report by the American Council of Foreign Bondholders. "It is apparent that such activities are prerequisite to the restoration of normality in America's economic life," is its conclusion.

For every dollar placed in Latin America since 1914, United States trade with its southern neighbors has aggregated more than $6.50, the report continues. It is shown that 17 to 20 Latin-American republics has bonds outstanding in the American market and of this number, 16 are in default, in whole, or in part with respect to contractual commitments. The amount involved aggregates close to $1,300,000,000, or approximately 60 per cent of the total outstanding.

The council points out that during the last 19 years (1914-1932) America's total commerce with Latin America amounted to over $29,500,000,000, of which nearly $17,000,000,000 represented imports from Latin America and $12,500,000,000 this country's sales to the southern nations.

"On the assumption," the statement says, "that only 10 per cent of the entire sum represents the net profit which accrued to American shippers, merchants and exporters, the total approximates $3,000,000,000, an amount which not only completely wipes out the shrinkage of $1,500,000,000 in the value of America's portfolio investments in Latin America, but leaves a net profit to the American people of another $1,500,000,000."

"If America's delegates to the Seventh Pan-American Conference will bear in mind these figures, they should encounter little, if any difficulty in connection with a possible adjustment of Latin America's indebtedness, which may come up for discussion by delegates of the 21 American republics gathered at Montevideo," concludes the report.

New York Central Is Helped by World's Fair

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, Dec. 23—Final figures just compiled show that the world's fair was of material assistance to the New York Central Lines' passenger traffic this year, according to an announcement from the railroad. The ticket count discloses that the New York Central system in the five and one-half months the fair was open transported a total of 697,703 passengers into Chicago on 3570 regular trains and 1048 extra trains.

"These figures show a considerable increase every month this year beginning in July in number of passengers carried," said Mr. L. W. Landman, general passenger traffic manager, New York Central Lines. "Because of the special fares offered the increase in revenue did not keep pace with the increase in volume. Our month of largest volume of passenger traffic into Chicago was October.

"The impetus given by the fair has carried on and the trend of recent traffic gives promise that it will continue to grow. For example, for the first eight days of December, five of our early morning trains into New York from the west handled 5775 passengers, an increase of 1241, or 27 per cent over the first eight days of last month and an increase of 1593, or 50 per cent over the first eight days of November, 1932."

London-Owned Mexican Railway Reports Profits

MEXICO CITY, Dec. 23 (By the U. P.)—The London-owned Mexican Railway reports its first six months' profit in 20 years.

Gross for the first six months of the year was 4,700,000 pesos compared with 4,300,000 for the like period in 1932. The line runs from Mexico City to Vera Cruz. The report recommended merger with the Interoceanic Railway which connects the same points and is also British owned.

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Control of Fruit Distribution Aid To Pacific Farms

Federal Program Expects to Prevent Glut in Perishable Markets

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES, Dec. 23—Federal control over the distribution of citrus fruits, which became effective this week, holds forth no illusory promises to the California grower, who is reported to regard the marketing agreements as an expedient which may ferry him over current rough water.

Nevertheless, there is a distinct attitude of optimism in the southern California citrus belt, and all phases of that farm industry look forward to better conditions within the immediate future.

An increase in the price of citrus products is the chief goal of the program, explained Mr. H. W. Birdie, regional representative here of the licensing and enforcement section of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration. It is confidently expected that this result can be attained through the prevention of glutted perishable markets.

The government report explains that a pronounced increase in demand for citrus products has enabled prices to be maintained during the 20-year period of steadily increasing production that ended in 1931. During the past three years, this upward trend in demand has been checked, and prices have declined.

The total acreage devoted to oranges in the United States has now reached 535,000 acres, the report said. Of these plantings, 460,000 acres are of bearing age. Sixty-two per cent of the groves are 15 years old, or older, 18 per cent are between 10 and 15 years old, and 20 per cent are between five and 10 years old. There are 75,000 acres still under five years old.

California has 98,000 acres of bearing navels and miscellaneous oranges, and 113,000 acres of bearing Valencias, with 26,000 acres—mostly Valencias—yet to come into bearing, according to the report. Florida has 260,000 acres of oranges; Arizona and Texas have 27,200 acres of oranges; and Louisiana, Alabama and Mississippi have 11,500 acres.

"During the four years ended in 1931, orange and grapefruit production averaged about 62,845,000 boxes, which is 42 per cent above the average for the previous four years, and 60 per cent above the average for 1920-23," the report says. "If there is no more than the usual loss of trees, it would be possible, under favorable conditions, for the production of oranges and grapefruit combined to exceed 95,000,000 boxes by 1935."

Canada's Exports In November Over 1932

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Dec. 23—Canada's exports during November slightly exceeded $60,000,000, which is $15,000,000 more than the previous November. All commodity groups, with the exception of newsprint, automobiles and parts, recorded increases.

Much satisfaction is felt in the striking revival of export of wood products. Comparing November, 1932, with last November, planks and boards rose from $837,000 to $1,880,000, wood pulp from $1,813,000 to $2,227,000, while newsprint, although a little lower, had a value of $5,828,000. Copper increased to $1,838,000, or by $300,000; and nickel (unmanufactured) jumped to $2,433,000, or by nearly $2,000,000.

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BANK BY MAIL
BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Franklin Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Massachusetts Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Boston Penny Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Home Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Union Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Warren Institution for Savings	Jan. 10
Dorchester Savings Bank	Jan. 15
East Boston Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Eliot Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	Jan. 15
Wildey Savings Bank	Jan. 15
Grove Hall Savings Bank	Jan. 20
Blackstone Savings Bank	Jan. 22
Other Massachusetts Savings Banks	
Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Lynn Institution for Savings	Jan. 2
Medford Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Northampton Inst. for Savings	Jan. 2
Somerville Savings Bank	Jan. 2
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	Jan. 6
Brookline Savings Bank	Jan. 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	Jan. 10
North Ave. Savings Bank, Cambridge	Jan. 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	Jan. 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	Jan. 20

Room in the Ether For More Stations In 1500-1600 Band

Radio Commission Plans to Try Out Three—1530, 1550, 1570

By Martin Codel
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, "Room in the ether" for a dozen or more new radiocasting stations throughout the United States will shortly be made available by the Federal Radio Commission, by virtue of the opening of the 1500-1600 kilocycle band for broadcasting services. These are the channels lying just below the present band of wavelengths used exclusively or jointly by some 800 stations on the North American continent.

The average radio listener, if he owns a radio produced in the last 12 to 18 months, should experience little difficulty in tuning-in any stations to be assigned to the new band. If his radio is an old one, he may be out of range. Then the burden is upon him, should he want to hear the new stations, to have a service man adjust his set—or get a new one.

Upon all radio manufacturers will fall the task of building and calibrating radios hereafter that can tune all wavelengths between 550 and 1600 kilocycles. This should be an easy matter, made all the easier by the growing demand for all-wave radios that can tune even farther into the short wave spectrum to receive foreign stations, police calls, amateurs, ships, etc.

Mexico Spurned It

Hitherto eyed askance as being unsuitable for radiocasting services, the channels between 1500 and 1600 kilocycles were held by Chief Engineer Jolliffe of the Radio Commission as being fully as valuable as those between 1400 and 1500 on which several hundred stations now are operating in the United States, Canada, Mexico and Cuba. It will be up to those who want the new waves, and are willing to invest heavily in funds and technical research to prove their worth.

The burden of proof seems to rest upon American enterprises, for the Mexicans were offered the channels at the recent Mexico City wavelength conference and spurned them. The Canadians are already using 1510 kilocycles with two stations in Ontario, and very likely will use more later.

Under the Commission's action, three wavelengths—1530, 1550 and 1570 kilocycles—are set aside for the new assignments under the experimental restriction, which means that they may be recaptured at will unless the licensees prove beyond doubt that they are well suited to operate a radiocasting service.

Waterbury Applies

That there are those willing to embark upon these lower waves is evident in that a newspaper, the Waterbury (Conn.) American-Republican has already applied for the 1520 kilocycle channel. At present there is a 10-kilocycle spacing between radiocast channels, but in the 1500-1600 band the spacing is being widened to 20 kilocycles in order to provide for high quality reception. With the limitation of power to 1000 watts, it will mean that the channels can be duplicated in various parts of the continent without serious mutual interference. Each channel should be able to carry at least three 1000-watt stations in the United States alone, and perhaps a few more in Canada and Mexico. Upon surveys of listening areas thus resulting will depend whether the powers should be reduced or heightened later.

The situation seems to favor the metropolitan areas because of the larger ratio of radio owners there and the better "laboratory" conditions for testing reception of the waves that the cities afford. That more newspapers, eager to get into radio and well situated to publicize their experiments and build audience, will be among those seeking to gain a foothold in radio via the new waves, is apparently a certainty.

Motion Pictures

Handsome Is—

Handsome lighting and photography and handsome Kay Francis, growing handsomer with the fictitious years, are the chief features of "The House on Fifty-Sixth Street," which came to the Metropolitan Theater yesterday. But not, alas, handsome doings.

For Miss Francis begins by having both love and riches in that house, with handsome Gene Raymond for husband and a dear little girl for daughter, and ends by presiding as woman card dealer (a supposed rarity) there, when after a long interval it is turned into a polite gambling den. During that period she has spent 20 years in prison because of a sad fortuity while wrestling with Mr. John Halliday for a pistol when he threatens to shoot himself for love of her; her husband has been killed in action in the World War, and her child brought up by the aristocratic grandmother and told her mother was dead.

While she is palling with Mr. Riccardo Cortez in an unsavory gambling partnership, her grown daughter (Miss Margaret Lindsay) walks in, tainted with the same intinct, and gambles away a small fortune. To pile on the irony of fate, the "Black Jack" room was once the very nursery where the child was reared. The shooting incident is repeated, this time starring Miss Lindsay and Mr. Cortez. And the mother heroically saves the chee-ild. Miss Francis suffers Oh, so silently throughout. The action is swift-paced and tense. Another picture all dressed up and nowhere to go, dragged into dismal depths by its own encumbrances.

Just Entertainment

Trying to be charitable and realize that many people do like this sort of thing, we can say of "Going Hollywood," now at Loew's State Theater, that it is good entertainment of its kind.

Mr. Bing Crosby sings, and looks very pleased with himself and his performance. Miss Marion Davies wears any number of attractive costumes (though she hasn't any money) and wins Mr. Crosby by ways that were once considered unfeminine. She seeks him out after hearing his radio voice in a girls' school where she is serving as a misplaced teacher, and tells him that she loves him first off go. Naturally, he is not interested. But she pursues him all the way to Hollywood and through many fantastic musical numbers, dancing and singing a bit herself, and finally lands her trophy with a mocking laugh at Miss Fifi Dorsay, who has hitherto been the Song King's favorite. Mr. Ned Sparks growls around as a movie director. Mr. Stuart Erwin wears his mild and placating manner as the nice boy who is backing the show.

An example of the usual artificiality in these productions: In one brief sequence Mr. Erwin rises up out of his humility and assumes dictatorship, telling Mr. Sparks where he gets off at and appointing Miss Davies as star. Thereafter he lapses into his former meek and humble manner. Director Sparks bosses him around—and no explanation is given.

Here again are cinema qualities—pictorial flow of movement, fast tempo and plenty of action. Only the mentality is left out. M. L.

Lighten the Sternness of Grim, Gray Walls

Both Photos The Christian Science Monitor

Prison Papers Afford Opportunity for Artistic Effort

Left—Cover of Publication Edited and Published at United States Penitentiary, Atlanta, Ga. Right—Cover of Pamphlet Designed and Printed at Maine Prison.

Christmas Captures Headlines In American Prison Papers

Wishing Enjoyment for Others Typifies Expressions of Editors and Contributors—'Thoughts From Other Pens' Heads Exchange Column

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—The big news of the prison press these days is Christmas.

The tidings of good cheer are being carried through the penitentiaries by the prisoners' own papers. It is an odd branch of journalism they make. It is a rare type, too.

More than half the prisons havee no inmate publication. But where they flourish, they have put Christmas on the first page. An editor is an editor within or without the prison walls, and Christmas everywhere is headlined in the heart.

Down at the United States Penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., prisoner 34203 leads the paper, "Good Words," with a happy remembrance of Christmas at home. Up at the Maine State Prison another inmate writes:

"So as we approach the Christmas time, let us look back to the teaching and philosophy of Christ. Let us examine our hearts and souls, and heed more those teachings and that philosophy. Let us forgive as Christ forgave; let us judge not that we be not judged. Let us truly hold in our hearts 'Peace on earth to men of good will.'"

"Tidings," the voice of the inmates of the Oklahoma State Penitentiary, prints on its attractive cover page several verses from the Bible story of the wise men's visit to the infant Jesus. "The Messenger" of the South Dakota Penitentiary remarks that to many of its readers Christmas Day may mean first of all that 12 more pages have been torn from the penal calendar. "But," it continues, "more may be said for the fact that washing enjoyment for others shines with increasing brightness and expanding beams."

An anonymous inmate of the United States Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., writes in its paper, "The New Era":

"Our pride has been hurt through our downfall, but let us remind ourselves that others have fallen and come up smiling. They have overcome every imaginable barrier and in time those who condemned them have worshipped them. So let us take our joy in thinking of the future, and perhaps, there may be something good in store for us."

Similarly, a contributor to "Tidings" works the line "Morning always comes," seven times into his article but a half column long.

Evidently holding encouragement as a fixed policy, "Ohio Penitentiary News" carries on its front page right below its name, "A Prison Gate May Be the Door to Opportunity."

Some men are making it such, it is indicated by the contributions. The first article in the Thanksgiving issue of "The Agenda" (Things to Be Done) at the Washington State Penitentiary, was devoted to a plea for university correspondence courses in the prison. "Tidings" makes it biggest play on "School Room News."

Fiction, verse, editorials, essays, funny columns, church columns, library notices, general news, etc., are to be found in the various papers. Several have exchange departments, one of which is headed, "Thoughts from Other 'Pens.'" The observer may judge that pretty good wit.

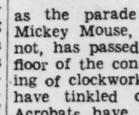
Some of these prison papers are "old and established" publications. Oklahoma's is in its thirteenth volume, South Dakota's in its seventeenth, Washington's in its eighteenth. A few are handsomely printed, others more simply but attractively.

But a still more modest garb is worn by that one of the very youngest, "The Desert Press," of the Arizona State Prison which began Vol. 1, No. 1, last August. Its publishers found that starting a newspaper in prison had its difficulties as well as outside. An announcement said:

"This newspaper must be explained. Each page had to be set up individually, printed, and the type thrown back before the next page could be started. When the printer started a page, he went as far as possible with one style of type and then he would fall back and finish with the other. Eventually, he hopes to overcome this difficulty."

Boston Snapshots

North Station Toy Parade—While the toy departments of city stores are filled with railways, the North Station has been filled with toys for the last several days. Hurrying commuters have stayed their steps as the parade of tin drummers, Mickey Mouse, monkeys and what not, has passed across the shining floor of the concourse. To the ticking of clockwork, xylophone players have tinkled out familiar tunes. Acrobats have proceeded tirelessly through their remarkable feats. Rabbits have hopped. Tiny automobiles have raced. But when we strolled through the station last night we found the ranks sadly—or perhaps gladly—depleted. Most of the little merrymakers had journeyed away on outbound trains—some of them enjoying the cozy comfort of overcoat pocket "lower berths."



Wrapped in Cellophane—Like an omnivorous boa constrictor, cellophane has been wrapping itself tightly around everything from chocolate bars to legs of mutton and silk pajamas, during the last several years. And now we find, that it has been used to cover windows of the Y. W. C. A. It appears that girls of this institution discovered, while getting properties ready for a play, that with the help of colored cellophane, scissors, rubber cement and wrapping paper, effects could be produced which would have delighted—in the distance—medieval stained-glass artists.

Factory Candles — Thoughts of Christmas and of factories do not usually go very well together—the latter are forgotten as much as possible during the holiday season. We noticed one factory, though, that has stepped right up to join in the celebration with a very welcome contribution of cheery lights and gay reflections in the water in front of it. Perhaps it is used to lights, for it is surmounted by a rather intriguing neon sign which changes color at regular intervals. For the last two weeks the building has glowed with a bright candle in each of its many windows—each of them casting a golden bar across the Charles River, for it stands on the Cambridge bank just below the Cottage Farm Bridge.

Neon Signs and Yule—Like a pagan temple with altar fires blazing hungerly in front, the tower of a great department store overlooking the Muddy River, loomed up into the darkness as we passed by last night. Into its gaping portals a river of humanity poured ceaselessly. Faces shining with eager anticipation of the rites of Yule glowed in the glare of the great neon sign.

Into the shadows at the sides of the building other streams poured out with a low murmur of voices, carrying with their other packages, the young trees for the celebrations at home.

As the moon suddenly appeared from behind a cloud, the centuries seemed to us to turn back for a brief second and we saw the awed circle surrounding the glowing fires of Yule—long before the Christian era. Religions and civilizations have come and gone, but here—within the sound of clanging street car, and hoarse radio loudspeakers—the old custom of welcoming the beginning of the sun's apparent return, with the resultant rebirth of life in the spring, was being carried on by thousands of people who knew nothing of the age-old current which was carrying them along with such an inexplicable feeling of satisfaction.

Music

The English Singers

Last night the New English Singers made their appearance in Jordan Hall. To one listener, the change of hall was advantageous, to singers and songs as well as to audience. As usual, the program contained motets, madrigals and carols, in array designed to give great pleasure, and sung with the finesse long associated with this group. This year the personnel comprises Misses Dorothy Silk, Nellie Carson and Mary Morris, and Messrs. Martin Boddey, Norman Notley and Cuthbert Kelly. And as usual, Mr. Kelly's pithy remarks were no small part of the evening's entertainment.

The ensemble of the group seems better than heretofore. How much of this is due to the more intimate contact would be difficult to determine. Certainly, in "En Trinitatis speculum" by Praetorius and "The Holly and the Ivy" arranged by Boughton, the blending of parts was admirable, and in "Corpus Christi" by Peter Warlock the singers reached the peak of their performance, although the "Lullaby" by Byrd will linger long in the memory. "Since first I saw your face" by Thomas Ford was sung in the traditional manner when four people are seated at the table and sing from one manuscript, in the shape of a cross. And we might add that "The Angler's Song" from Izaak Walton's "Compleat Angler" again fairly stopped the show, as sung by Messrs. Kelly and Boddey. An evening of rare enjoyment.

G. M. S.

Indian Relics Donated For Museum Only Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Many valuable relics, one an elk horn spoon that is said to have belonged to Sitting Bull, have been presented to the Powhatan Hill Memorial Association, which proposes to establish an Indian museum on Powhatan Hill here.

The spoon and an Indian money box were donated by Mrs. W. B. Hill, a charter member of the organization. A banner stone found in Goochland County, Virginia, by Mr. T. A. Taylor, was presented through Mrs. G. T. W. Kern, honorary president. Other gifts include a spearhead and arrow, a battle-ax and beads.

South Carolina Teachers 'Learn' W. C. T. U. Lessons

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDGEFIELD, S. C.—Plans for a campaign of "scientific temperance instruction" among South Carolina teachers have been announced by the Woman's Christian Temperance Union of South Carolina.

Mr. J. L. Mims, state president, and Mrs. W. L. Dunovant, publicity chairman, said the program was intended to educate teachers in the state schools to the necessity for stressing temperance. Miss Bertha Palmer, of the National W. C. T. U. headquarters, will initiate the course of instruction at Charleston and travel from point to point until she concludes at Winthrop.

Lowell Spurns Post On Movie Board

(Continued from Page 1)

12 from Mr. A. Rosenblatt, Deputy Administrator of the NRA, asking Dr. Lowell to be present at a meeting of the Code Authority for the Motion Picture Industry in New York on Dec. 20.

In reply Dr. Lowell said that the telegram was the first official notice he had received of appointment and that he felt no useful purpose would be served by accepting, due to the fact that "five large producing companies have, by their business methods, obtained a controlling grip upon the business and are able to put forth upon the public any films they please. This monopolistic blind buying many of us asked to have checked by the Motion Picture Code, but instead it has been given a certain legal sanction."

Content of Correspondence

General Johnson then wrote to Dr. Lowell in the attempt to persuade him to reconsider his declination to serve. The practices of block booking the General held to be "not monopolistic," this having been decided by a Federal Circuit Court of Appeals. "The code gives exhibitors a right to cancel up to 10 per cent of the product which they have contracted for.

"You are the distinguished leader of a point of view antagonistic to certain aspects and provisions of this code. Surely you will agree that the President's selection of you was not 'to hold the candle' for the proponents of practices and ideas which you oppose; it was to 'hold a candle' to expose them if they exist."

On Dec. 18, Dr. Lowell sent his final decision to General Johnson. "Your letter confirms my impression that the position on the motion picture Code Authority, which you offer me would give no opportunity for exercising any useful restraint upon the production of films demoralizing to the youth, and especially the children, of our people; and that any report of existing evils would encounter as insuperable obstacles as did our position against block booking and blind buying.

"The right of exhibitors to cancel 10 per cent of the product is, they tell me, futile, because it is perfectly easy for the producers to put in 10 per cent of films which the exhibitors are certain to reject before reaching the really objectionable ones.

Boston Art Notes

Contemporary Woodcuts

At the Goodman-Walker Gallery, Boylston Street at Dartmouth, there is shown the first annual exhibition of contemporary woodcuts. The Woodcut Society has been founded primarily for publishing original prints by its members. It intends to encourage and promote the art throughout the country. Its headquarters is in Kansas City.

There was a time when the word "print" was understood to mean aquaforte, or etching. Gradually, however, it has broadened in implication. Today an exhibition may be one of lithographs, etchings, wood engravings; one is no more rare than any other. Time brings greater variety in crafts, it also brings greater articulation within a craft. The latter characteristic is noticeable in this exhibition.

One observes from a general view, for example, that artisans of the wood block strive for effects from veiled, shadowy surfaces akin to lithography to sharply accented lines, thick and crude, or thin delicate lines very finely spun. Uniformity does not exist; there are no two artists with the same taste. It appears that any medium can be an index to all types of taste, and all degrees of talent.

The woodcut and the wood engraving have been differentiated for quality of line and for the fact that one is incised cross-grain, the other with the grain. Miss Grace A. Albee's "Cyclamen" is the engraved kind, very fine, very beautifully modulated, almost precious. Mr. Tod Lindenmuth works in broad, generalized manner; his is the woodcut embellished sometimes with applications of color. Mr. Birger Sandzen works in the large, thick fashion; his "Coxcombs" are brilliant in effect, dynamic in pattern.

Miss Edith Truesdell works in wood as though it were stone. Her prints may well be confused with lithographs, and in a way with aquatint. She has a quiet humor of the variety that seems to be characterizing many prints by American women. Mr. Richard Zoellner seems to be the most orthodox woodcut performer of all. His work is unmistakably of the medium; it does not dissemble, it is frank, bright, not too detailed.

One of the best exhibits is a print by Mr. Lewis Allen comparable favorably with the famous old German prints. His lines are seen as white, and a tint of green is applied reminiscent of Hans Baldung.

Somewhere betwixt wood engraving and the woodcut lies the work of Mr. H. Glintenkamp, which is marked for its silken surface and patient craftsmanship. D. A.

Virginia College Gets Historic Documents

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va.—William and Mary College is receiving from Mr. Charles H. Taylor, of the Boston Globe, upon whom it bestowed a degree of LL.D. last June, a collection of valuable papers relating to the calling and installation of the Rev. John Jones Spooner, as minister of Martin's Brandon, on the James River in Virginia.

The gift is being donated through Mr. John Stewart Bryan, vice-rector of the college. One paper records the recommendation of the vestry that the Rev. Mr. Spooner, of Roxbury, Mass., be secured as minister. (The parish received its name from John Martin, one of the first Council at Jamestown in 1607.) The second paper was written by John Willard, of Cambridge, corresponding secretary of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, notifying Mr. Spooner of his election as a member. The third, from S. Parker of Trinity Church, Boston, later Bishop of Massachusetts, is an introduction of Mr. Spooner to Bishop Seabury.

Structural Steel Bookings

NEW YORK, Dec. 23 (AP)—November bookings of fabricated structural steel were 54,640 tons compared with 83,595 in October. Shipments of 54,735 tons compared with 73,109 the previous month.

Woman to Head Census Of State's Unemployed

A woman has been chosen to direct the first major women's project under the CWA in Massachusetts. Mrs. Anne Page of Cambridge was named yesterday by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries to take charge of nearly 3000 women, who will conduct the first state unemployment census.

Mrs. Page comes as a highly trained executive of the United States Department of Labor, having been intimately connected with similar governmental surveys. To her will be assigned women from all over the state, from the CWA quota, chosen from the ranks of the needy by Mrs. Lois B. Rantoul of the CWA women's division.

Illinois Sales Tax Bars State Levy On Real Estate

Two Cents Imposed on Every Dollar of Goods Sold at Retail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 23—Real estate taxpayers in this State will be relieved of $35,000,000 in state levies, it was declared here today by Gov. Henry Horner, commenting on the decision of the Illinois Supreme Court in sustaining yesterday the constitutionality of the retailers' occupational tax, a sales tax. Collecting revenue by this new method, he said, distributes the cost of government, state and local, more equitably, entails less expense and avoids large losses due to defaults.

The retailers occupational tax collects two cents on every dollar of sales. This is the second sales tax law tried in this State. The first, at 3 per cent, was declared unconstitutional because of exempting farmers and gasoline dealers from paying the impost.

Relief bonds totaling $20,000,000 were also approved by the Supreme Court. Governor Horner pointed out this relieves the taxpayer, enabling the State to avoid levying any state tax on general property in 1934 for the retirement of these bonds. It also clears the way for a $30,000,000 bond issue for unemployment relief passed by the Legislature in recent special session.

The decision on the sales tax, it is pointed out, will enable the state to pay in full for 1934 the school distributive fund for the support of elementary schools for the first time in several years. It enables the University of Illinois fund for 1934 to be paid in full. The state will be able to make payments on pensions for the blind and meet Illinois waterway bond payments and soldiers' compensation and bond carrying and retirement charges.

Cities Seek More Of Liquor Revenue To Pay New Costs

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Dec. 23—Warning that prohibition repeal promises to impose upon cities and villages of the United States "tremendous responsibilities of regulation," the American Municipal Association today petitioned Congress to give to the cities a larger share of the liquor taxes.

New liquor taxes should be used to defray the cost to the cities of regulation, the statement contends. Proposals to turn over such taxes to the Federal Government are vigorously opposed by the Municipal Association, which declares that such a policy would be very unfair, "not only because the responsibilities of regulation will rest largely on cities and villages, but also because it is the states, and more particularly the Federal Government, that, if one source of revenue fails, can freely choose another, while cities and villages are practically confined to the general property tax.

More liquor money is needed to pay for the extra police which liquor is going to require of the cities and for other expenses caused by repeal, it indicated. The resolution represents the sentiment of 30 state Leagues of Municipalities, comprising 5000 cities, the association states.

The recent experience of cities since the legalization of the sale of beer is cited to show the nature of the problem. When beer was legalized the Federal Government appropriated for itself the major tax revenue, and most of the state governments imposed additional taxes, leaving the cities and villages only insignificant revenue from this source, it declares. Yet the municipalities had the responsibilities of regulation, it points out.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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A clean and unique eating place.

MAC'S FOOD SHOP
318 MAIN STREET
Eatmor Cranberries
Finer FOODS
Where Quality is not expensive.

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USEFUL CHRISTMAS GIFTS

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Only Soft Water Used

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AT FIVE POINTS
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Orange and Pineapple Avenue
HOME GROWN PRODUCE
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Guaranteed by Standard Oil Company
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The Style Center for Men and Boys
Zipper Travel Bags, $2.25
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For Advance Styles to Fit the Miss and Matron, From Size 11 to 54 at Moderate Prices
SHOP AT
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Facing Williams Park in the new modern
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1st Avenue No. at 5th Street
Shop of Distinctive Apparel for Ladies
Featuring
Formal, Daytime and Sportswear
Millinery and Accessories
Always Advanced Styles

Visit
J. D.'s Do-Nut & Coffee Shop
FAMOUS J. D.'s DO-NUTS
Usually hot, always fresh, 25c dozen
Mexican Chili 15c
Homemade Vegetable or Spanish Bean Soup 15c
Real Cuban Sandwich 15c
Table and Counter Service
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Open Sunday Morning and Evening

Now Open
PROSPERITY RESTAURANT
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Excellent Food
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Superior Cakes, Pies, Breads, etc.
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Good Food, Excellent Service
Special Sunday Dinner
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The Best of Everything a Good Home Bakery Should Have
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Featuring
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AT REASONABLE PRICES
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Made in One Quality Only.
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Slenderknit Sport Wear
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Dresses for Every Occasion
Smith's SPECIALTY Shop
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The patented air filler cushions every step you take.
Fall shoes for the entire family.
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"The Store of Friendly Service"

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ORANGE JUICE TOMATO JUICE
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New Congress Building

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THE GIFFORD STORE
81 South Street
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Silk Hosiery and Silk Underwear
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Best of Service Guaranteed
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Shipments received daily.
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(Continued)

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Kelvinator Refrigeration
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ELECTRIC APPLIANCES
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For QUALITY
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The Door Way to Better Things
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SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
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Attractive Draperies
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EXPERT winter oil, grease and radiator service.
BROWN'S GARAGE
36 NORTH ADAMS STREET

FLOWERS IN SEASON
Cut Flowers of All Kinds
Stache
Tel. 1261 683 SECOND STREET

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Christmas Greetings
to our patrons and friends and the coming New Year full of Joy and Courage
Ye Quaker Shop
59 Hanover Street

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Stop at Scott's Kitchen
103 WEBSTER STREET
We have homemade cakes and ice cream
We will be glad to make any special kind of cake or ice cream.
If it's Scott's it's Good

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Personal Service that makes your banking here a pleasure
Westfield Trust Company
WESTFIELD, N. J.

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The Best in Laundry Service
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Complete Insurance Protection
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High Grade Coal
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118 Main St., DURHAM, N. C.

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You will find a choice selection at
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Richmond's Reliable Florist
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1519 W. MAIN
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"Mother's Real Helper"
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You will be welcome
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HOLSUM
There's A Difference in Bread
THE ASHLEY BREAD COMPANY

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Sale of Coats and Dresses

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Licensed operators of Piggly Wiggly Stores
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The Cream of All Ice Creams
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Poultry, Butter, Eggs
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Local Classified
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Scheepsprovisie Leverancier van Verkade's Biskwie.
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Verhulststraat 106
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AU BON MARCHE
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J. WYSS & CO. A.G.
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COAL — COKE — WOOD
MAZOUT
PAUL MAGNIN
14-16 Rue du Léman Tel. 22.763

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(Continued)

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A L'ART FLORAL
HIRT
FLORIST DECORATOR
14 Cours de Rive
Au Parasol Genevois
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UMBRELLAS PARASOLS
RECOVERING REPAIRS
Finest Make of Eau de Cologne TIES
MERCERIE - BONNETERIE
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3 Rue du Conseil General
LAINES CORSETS

GOLDIWIL b/Thun

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Apply for prospectus: Frl. Flora Meister

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STATIONERY
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Nice choice of Souvenirs
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Food Products
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Daily Features

NEWS ABOUT NEWSPAPERS

(Compiled for the Christian Science Monitor by Prof. Harry E. Stone)

The Brooklyn Eagle, says Don C. Seitz in "Training for the Newspaper Trade," was started "to keep the printers busy between jobs."

A printers' strike resulted in the establishment of the Utica (N. Y.) Press.

At the age of 79, Philip Hale, distinguished music crtic for the Boston Herald, has just retired "for a season at least" to rest.

Unsuccessful in the hands of Jay Gould, the New York World was acquired by Joseph Pulitzer on May 10, 1883. It soon won subscribers, advertising, and success.

Past 50, and seemingly down and out, Alden J. Beethen bought the Seattle Times "for a song" and made of it and of himself a success.

The San Francisco Chronicle began as a theatrical program about three-quarters of a century ago.

Don Seitz, former business manager of the New York World, later of the Outlook editorial staff, now of the Churchman, was printer's devil, worked for nothing, and boarded himself, while learning the printer's trade on the Advertiser, published by Simeon Drake in Norway, Maine.

Thinking quickly and concretely on timely social, economic, political and other questions, local, national and international; and writing rapidly in an authoritative and judicial manner, and in simple, direct, condensed, understandable, readable English; this summarizes the work of the writer of editorials for a responsible newspaper.

FACTS about the BIBLE

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M.A.

Septuagint

The Septuagint (generally referred to by the Roman numerals LXX) is so called since it was traditionally translated by 70—or to be more exact 72—scholars, six from each of the 12 tribes of Israel.

It is the best-known translation of the Old Testament into Greek, made apparently during the third and second centuries B. C. under the auspices of an Egyptian king who wished a copy of the Jewish scriptures in a language more widely understood than Hebrew, for the famous library at Alexandria.

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All Nature

Tulip Tree

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

NO TULIPS grow to be trees. The so-called "tulip tree" gets its popular name from the shape of the leaves, while its Latin name, *Liriodendron*, describes its lilylike flowers. Thus the tulip tree is one of the easiest of giant plants for one to identify. It is also one of the earliest of trees. Its history begins back in the early Cretaceous period, near the time when gigantic reptiles roamed the land. After the evergreens got their start, came such forest trees as magnolia, walnut, oak, and tulip.

Today the tulip tree grows only in two regions of the world, though remains found in rocks indicate that at one time it covered the entire Northern Hemisphere. One species grows in central China and was first described by Professor Sargent, world-known specialist on trees; the other grows in eastern America from central Massachusetts westward to southern Ontario and southward to Florida and Alabama. In the mountains it grows up to 5000 feet above sea-level.

The lilylike flowers opening in June are clear green, conspicuously marked at the base with orange. They are erect on the branches and develop into conelike fruits, composed of many scales. Though its normal range is limited, it is planted for ornamentation in many corners of the world. Among names applied to it are: "cucumber tree," "poplar," "white wood" (because of the color of the wood, used extensively for interior construction work and woodenware) and "canoe wood" (through its use by the Indians for dugout canoes).

VOCATIONS

(Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.)

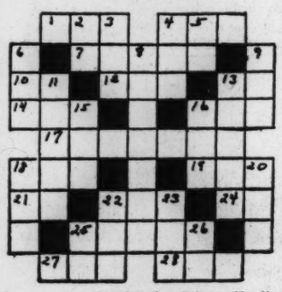
Music Classes

A YOUNG boy or girl who has had training in a high school band can usually find a small group of youngsters who wish to have some sort of musical training, but whose parents cannot afford a professional teacher. Mothers like to have their children engaged in such wholesome and constructive pastimes, and are generally willing to pay the nominal fee asked. D. M.

Christmas Cards

CHRISTMAS time always meant a large expenditure for me, so one summer I decided to make my own cards and thus save money. Some cards I made entirely, while others I bought and painted, putting on my name to correspond with the design When my friends saw them, they ordered sets, so I not only saved money on my own but earned some extra money. Miss D. A. P.

Junior Cross-Word No. 61



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Across

1. Gone by.
4. To peruse carefully.
7. Happen.
10. Charlotte is largest city in this state (abbr.)
12. Faucet.
13. Exist.
14. Aeriform fluid.
16. Tribunal.
17. Small body of soldiers.
18. That which serves to explain a cipher, etc.
19. Go about idly.
21. Land measure.
22. Pronoun.
24. French article.
25. Premium.
27. Coloring matter.
28. Something used in game of cricket.

Down

2. To proceed.
3. Month having 31 days (abbr.)
4. Drinking vessel.
5. Either.
6. Charles Dickens was born in this country (abbr.)
8. Place in barracks where provisions are sold.
9. Through.
11. Prank.
13. Hackneyed.
15. Cunning.
16. Quagmire.
18. This state is first in wheat production in United States. (abbr.)
20. Small mass of anything soft.
22. Garden tool.
23. To scour.
25. Not later than.
26. You'll find the Andes Mountains on this continent (abbr.)

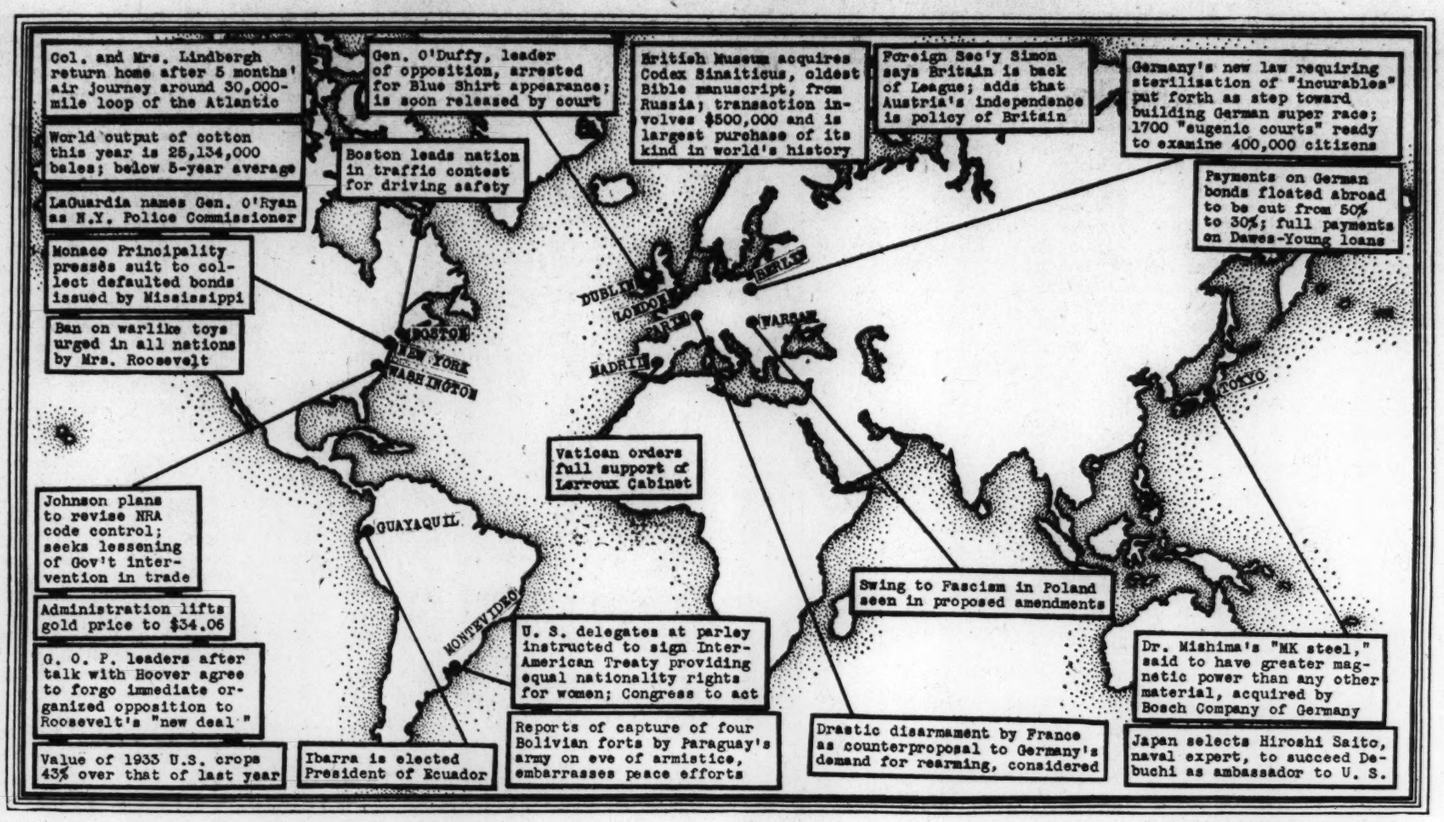
(The solution appears elsewhere.)

Brevities

Arkansas Gazette: Gradually the ranks of unemployment lessen. Now the King of Siam has returned to his throne.

Detroit Free Press: What with all the other things being invented, can't someone invent a furnace fire that won't get too hot on mild days and still won't go out?

World News of the Week at a Glance


Col. and Mrs. Lindbergh return home after 5 months' air journey around 30,000-mile loop of the Atlantic
Gen. O'Duffy, leader of opposition, arrested for Blue Shirt appearance; is soon released by court
British Museum acquires Codex Sinaiticus, oldest Bible manuscript, from Russia; transaction involves $500,000 and is largest purchase of its kind in world's history
Foreign Sec'y Simon says Britain is back of League; adds that Austria's independence is policy of Britain
Germany's new law requiring sterilization of "incurables" put forth as step toward building German super race; 1700 "eugenic courts" ready to examine 400,000 citizens
World output of cotton this year is 25,134,000 bales; below 5-year average
Boston leads nation in traffic contest for driving safety
LaGuardia names Gen. O'Ryan as N.Y. Police Commissioner
Monaco Principality presses suit to collect defaulted bonds issued by Mississippi
Payments on German bonds floated abroad to be cut from 50% to 30%; full payments on Dawes-Young loans
Ban on warlike toys urged in all nations by Mrs. Roosevelt
BOSTON
NEW YORK
WASHINGTON
DUBLIN
LONDON
PARIS
MADRID
BERLIN
WARSAW
TOKYO
Vatican orders full support of Lerroux Cabinet
GUAYAQUIL
MONTEVIDEO
Johnson plans to revise NRA code control; seeks lessening of Gov't intervention in trade
Swing to Fascism in Poland seen in proposed amendments
Administration lifts gold price to $34.06
U. S. delegates at parley instructed to sign Inter-American Treaty providing equal nationality rights for women; Congress to act
Dr. Mishima's "MK steel," said to have greater magnetic power than any other material, acquired by Bosch Company of Germany
G. O. P. leaders after talk with Hoover agree to forgo immediate organized opposition to Roosevelt's "new deal"
Reports of capture of four Bolivian forts by Paraguay's army on eve of armistice, embarrasses peace efforts
Drastic disarmament by France as counterproposal to Germany's demand for rearming, considered
Japan selects Hiroshi Saito, naval expert, to succeed Debuchi as ambassador to U. S.
Value of 1933 U.S. crops 43% over that of last year
Ibarra is elected President of Ecuador

Prepared for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Beth-lehem Ephratah — *Beth'-le-hem* (first and third *e*'s short, second "quick-long" as in create) *Ef'-ra-ta* (*e* short, each *a* as in sofa). Avoid *Beth'-luh-hem E-frah'-tah.*

Wellbeloved—Four syllables; stress the first and third.

Usage—Sound the *s* as *z*.

Inquiry—Accent the second syllable.

Debauchee — Principal accent on last syllable, *deb-o-she'* (first *e* short, *o* as in obey, second *e* long; secondary stress on first syllable).

Ascetic—*A-set'-ik* (*a* clipped as in account, *e* and *i* short).

Vanquish — The *n* is as in *ink*, *vang'-kwish.*

"I and my Father are one" (John 10:30) — The Greek word rendered "one" is *hen*, which because of its neuter gender suggests "one in essence." Had the masculine *heis* been used, the sense would have been "one person."

"A decree from Cæsar Augustus, that all the world should be taxed" (Luke 2:1) — The verb rendered "taxed" is more literally "enrolled" (as in the Revised Version) or "registered," the reference being apparently to the taking of a census "in which particulars not only of the persons but also of their property were generally given in the census papers" (Souter: Greek Lexicon, p. 31). It may be noted that "the registration *(apographe)* did not necessarily involve a taxing *(apotimesis)*, though it was frequently the first step in that direction" (Farrar: "Commentary on St. Luke," p. 62).

At this time Palestine formed part of the Roman Empire, which, indeed, was counted as extending over the whole inhabited world, and so Judah was subject to this decree of the Emperor Cæsar Augustus, who lived from 63 B. C. to 14 A. D.

Weymouth translates: "an edict was issued by Cæsar Augustus for the registration of the whole Empire"; and Moffatt: ". . . for the census of the whole world."

"Mary his espoused wife" (Luke 2:5)—The word rendered "espoused" means literally "promised in marriage, betrothed" (Thayer: Greek Lexicon," p. 416; Souter: *op. cit.*, p. 162).

"The city of David, which is called Bethlehem" (Luke 2:4)—David was the son of "Jesse the Beth-lehemite" (I Sam. 16:1; 17:12, 58), but he seems to have had little connection with the village in later life, though we are told that he longed to "drink of the water of the well of Beth-lehem" (II Sam. 23:15).

"I bring you good tidings" (Luke 2:10)—It is of interest to note that the noun *euangelion*, which we translate "gospel" (good news) comes from the same root as the Greek verb *euangelizomai*, here translated "I bring good tidings"; indeed, in Luke 4:18, this same verb is translated "preach the gospel." Compare our English words: "evangel" and "evangelist" and the French *évangile* ("gospel").

"On earth peace, good will toward men" (Luke 2:14)—The majority of the best manuscripts give a reading which may be literally translated: "On earth peace among (or towards) men of good will." Souter translates idiomatically: ". . . men with whom God is well pleased"; that is, "men (partaking) of (God's) good will." Similarly, Moffatt has: "Peace on earth for men whom he favours"; while Goodspeed with a slight change of punctuation, reads: "Glory to God in heaven and on earth! Peace to the men he favors!"

"To appoint unto them that mourn in Zion" (Isa. 61:3)—Smith suggests the rendering: "to provide for the mourners of Zion."

"Waiting for the consolation of Israel" (Luke 2:25) — The Greek term rendered "waiting for" is literally "expecting" (Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 544). Hence Goodspeed has: "living in expectation of the comforting of Israel."

"Before Abraham was, I am" (John 8:58) — A literal rendering would be: "Before Abraham was born, I am." Compare Goodspeed's rendering: "I existed before Abraham was born"; and that of Moffatt: "I have existed before Abraham was born." Weymouth has: "Before Abraham came into existence, I am."

"A light to lighten the Gentiles" (Luke 2:32)—Literally, "a light for revelation *(apokalupsis)* of the Gentiles." It may be noted that *apokalupsis* is the word from which our English "Apocalypse" is derived.

"The coasts of Cæsarea Philippi" (Matt. 16:13)—The Greek word rendered "coasts" means literally "part, or portion" when used in the singular; but it is often employed in the plural in a territorial sense, as here, to mean "regions" (See Souter: *op. cit.*, p. 156). It may be observed that in this verse the word "coast" is not used in its modern sense of "land which borders on the sea," for Cæsarea Philippi lay about 30 miles inland from the Mediterranean and some 25 miles north of the Sea of Galilee, near the sources of the River Jordan.

Cæsarea Philippi should be carefully distinguished from the Cæsarea which is often referred to in the Book of Acts, and which was situated in Samaria on the shores of the Mediterranean.

Sound it *Ses-a-re'-a Fih-lip'-i.*

"Whom do men say that I the Son of man am?" (Matt. 16:13)—The ancient and important Sinaitic and Vatican manuscripts, followed by the Vulgate and Palestinian Syriac Versions, suggest the reading: ". . . that the Son of man is?" This is preferred by the Revised Version, Weymouth, Moffatt, Goodspeed, and others.

"Bar-jona" (Matt. 16:17) — The prefix "Bar" means "son of"; it is the Aramaic equivalent of the Hebrew "Ben." "Jona," an abbreviated form of "Johannes" (John), was the name applied to Peter's father in John 1:42.

"Digged a place for the winefat, and built a tower" (Mark 12:1) — "Winefat" is an archaic form of the word "wine-vat," which was "a receptacle for the juice of the grapes, placed under the . . . wine-press in which the grapes were trodden" (Gould: "St. Mark," p. 220). The "tower" was apparently used both as "a residence for the vine-dressers and a watch tower" (Plummer: "St. Mark," p. 144).

"Art thou he that should come" (Luke 7:19) — The words rendered "he that should come" are *ho erchomenos*; literally, "the coming one," and so "he that cometh." Scholars contend that this was one of the regular phrases used by the Jews when referring to the Messiah; indeed, in the Septuagint Version of Psalms 118:26 we find the words: "Blessed is the coming one *(ho erchomenos)* in the name of the Lord." (Compare Dan. 7:13 and Matt. 3:11.)

"The Christ" (Matt. 16:16) — It may be noted that the Greek word *Christos* ("Christ") and the Hebrew term *mashiach* ("Messiah") are synonymous, for both may be literally translated "anointed."

In view of the fact that in the New Testament "Christ Jesus" (Anointed One, Saviour) is hailed as "king" (John 1:49), "priest" (Heb. 5:6), and "prophet" (John 7:40), it may be of interest to recall that in the Old Testament it was customary to anoint and set apart "kings" such as David and Saul (I Sam. 24:10; 16:13) and certain outstanding "priests" such as Aaron and his sons (Ex. 28:41); while the prophetic writer of Isa. 61:1 announces: "The Lord hath anointed me to preach good tidings."

Thus, Christ Jesus was the "Anointed One" in a triple sense, as "king," "priest," and "prophet."

"In my Father's house are many mansions" (John 14:2) — The Greek word *monai* means literally "abiding places." Hence Weymouth suggests "resting places," and Moffatt, "abodes."

"One mediator between God and men" (I Tim. 2:5)—The Greek word *mesites*, rendered "mediator," means literally "middleman" (from *mesos*, "middle"), one who intervenes between two, either to make or restore peace and friendship, or to form a compact or to ratify a covenant" (Thayer: *op. cit.*, p. 401).

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

THE man who dares is e'er by Fortune favoured. —LUIS DE MIRANDA

In Lighter Vein

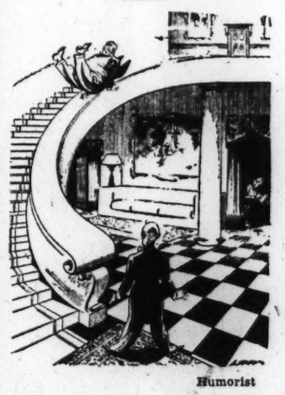
In the English Class

"James, have you whispered today?" inquired the teacher.

"Only wunst," said James, hanging his head.

"Helen, should James have said 'wunst'?"

"No, ma'am," answered Helen. "He should have said twict."



Humorist

"Mind you, I dislike doing this sort of thing, but my butler tells me he's short of anecdotes for his reminiscences."

Pa and Ma

"So your son got his B. A. and M. A.?"

"Yes, indeed, but PA still supports him."—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Not Right

Wife: "Is my hat on straight, dear?"

Husband (in a hurry): "Oh, yes, quite straight."

"Are you sure?"

"Yes, yes—do come along."

"Oh, dear, I must go back. You see, it is not fashionable to wear this kind of hat straight." — *Bexhill Guide.*

Autumn

Out in the forest, the leaves are falling.
Goldenrod beckons, wild geese are calling;
But here in the city, the whole world hollers,
"I want an apartment for forty-five dollars!"

Anonymous

"What is your new brother's name?"

Little Jane: "I don't know yet. We can't understand a word he says."—*Vancouver Province.*

Roll Call

Barrister: "How many children have you?"

Man: "Let's see—Tom, Bill, Nelly, Harry——"

Small boy at the back of the court: "Don't forget me, father."—*Bexhill Guide.*

Helpful Hannah

Lady (witnessing tug-of-war for the first time): "Wouldn't it be simpler, dear, for them to get a knife and cut it?"—*Boston Transcript.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog

"Hurrah!" I wiggled my tail and said to Sponge today- our Christmas shopping troubles are over!
"Look! Joan gave us this package to give to the Boss!
Naturally she wanted to look at it and give it a good sniffing—
Then we took it to the Boss—
And he opened it and what do you suppose was in it? A pretty blue and white handkerchief!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

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Having taken care of this at the factory no cleaning nor special attention are required by our machine said the salesman. Many times I have frequently seen this tested out and having proved it to my satisfaction you can take my word for it

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with a corrected form appearing among the advertisements.

Restaurants

BOSTON

Ye Piccadilly
1122 Boylston St., Corner Hemenway
A Delightful Place to Dine
UPTOWN
Luncheon 11:30-2:30
Dinners 5:30-9:00
Afternoon Tea 3:00 to 5:00
Our adjoining Cafeteria open 7 a. m.-8 p. m.
Special Old Fashioned
Christmas Dinner
60c to $1.25

GEORGIAN
CAFETERIA
Located in the Neighborhood
252 Huntington Avenue
Opposite Symphony Hall

Cafe de Paris
165 Mass. Avenue
LUNCHEON 25c-35c-40c
DINNER 40c-50c
Special Full Course Sunday Dinner 50c-60c

Brittany Coffee Shop
Luncheon Tea Dinner
Sunday Dinner
Sunday Night French Supper
No intoxicants sold.
222 NEWBURY STREET
Operated to benefit the Household Nursing Association.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL
Boston Symphony Orchestra
Dr. SERGE KOUSSEVITZKY—Conductor
FRIDAY, DEC. 29 AT 2:30—SATURDAY, DEC. 30 AT 8:15
WAGNER PROGRAMME—INCLUDING "THE VALKYRIE" (ACT 1)
SOLOISTS—PAUL ALTHOUSE—ELSA ALSEN—FRED PATTON
SUN. AFT. JAN. 7 at 3:30 Pension FUND CONCERT Heifetz SOLOIST
SAT. DEC. 30 at 11 A.M. MORNING VARIETIES
ARTHUR FIEDLER and ORCHESTRA. HANS WIENER and DANCERS and "THREE LITTLE PIGS."
Tickets 25c, 55c, 80c, $1.10 Tax Inc.
BURTON HOLMES
New—More Colorful Travel Adventures for 1934
5 FRIDAY NIGHTS SATURDAY MATINEES WILL BEGIN JAN. 5-6
CHICAGO WORLD'S FAIR—A CENTURY OF PROGRESS. A NEW (1933) MEDITERRANEAN CRUISE. MOTORING THRU JAVA—EDEN OF THE FAR EAST. A NEW WORLD CRUISE INCLUDING INDIA AND SUMATRA. THE NEW ITALY—WHAT MUSSOLINI HAS WROUGHT.
SALE OF COURSE TICKETS OPENS TUESDAY DECEMBER 26
New Low Prices: (All Tours) 2.20-3.30-4.40 Tax inc.
In Mail Orders state preference for Nights or Matinees

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Rescue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vincennes, Ind.

AN EXPERT swimmer might well consider it an overwhelming task to save a man from being drowned in a treacherous gravel pit; but Edsel Grub, a 13-year-old pupil of Vincennes public schools, did not hesitate a moment when he saw two men in need of help in a gravel pit near the city.

Edsel and three boy friends while walking in the vicinity of the gravel pit heard cries of distress. Investigation showed them that the two men were drowning.

Young Edsel immediately jumped into the pit, and after a manful struggle succeeded in bringing the two men safely to the shore!

What They Say

The American Plan

"If a more just method of distribution of profits can be devised so as to raise the buying power of the masses, who are the ones who keep everyone working, there will not be the danger of some of the methods being used here which are now being used in Europe."—*Edward A. Filene.*

Living With Joy

"There ought to be lecture courses delivered everywhere on the art of living with joy."—*McEwan Lawson.*

Business Arithmetic

"Those whose incomes are $2500 a year or less consume about 80 per cent of all our factory production. Unless this fact is recognized, and unless means are found to pay adequate wages to this vast army of employees, or factories cannot be busy and the capital invested in industry cannot receive its proper reward."—*Malcolm Muir, deputy administrator of NRA.*

Amusements

NEW YORK, N. Y.

LET 'EM EAT CAKE
A SEQUEL TO "OF THEE I SING"
WILLIAM GAXTON LOIS MORAN VICTOR MOORE
IMPERIAL THEA., W. 45 St. Mats. Wed., Sat.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
MAXWELL ANDERSON'S new play
MARY OF SCOTLAND
with HELEN HAYES, PHILIP MERIVALE, HELEN MENKEN
ALVIN THEA., 52d St., West of Broadway
Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Thursday and Saturday, 2:20.
Extra features Christmas and New Year's Day.

THE THEATRE GUILD *presents*
EUGENE O'NEILL'S Comedy
AH, WILDERNESS!
with GEORGE M. COHAN
GUILD THEATRE, 52 St. W. of B'y. Evgs. 8:20.
Matinees THUR. and SAT. 2:20.
Extra Matinees Christmas and New Year's Day.

ASHEVILLE, N. C.

IMPERIAL THEATRE
"Alice in Wonderland"
Charlotte Henry, Richard Arlen, Jack Oakie, Charles Ruggles
Dec. 28-29-30

BOSTON

SHUBERT— OPENS CHRISTMAS
NOEL COWARD'S
GLORIOUS MUSICAL ROMANCE
"BITTER SWEET"
The Most Beautiful Love Story Ever Set to Music
ALLAN JONES—MARGARET CARLISLE
And a Splendid Cast
Evs. 50c to $2.50—Wed.-Sat. Mts. 50c to $1.50
Holiday Mat. New Year's Day 50c to $2
Midnight Show New Year's Eve. 50c to $3

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. J. Roscoe Drummond, General News Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

The Budget—and a Balanced View

JUST now a good many Americans are deeply concerned at the rate the New Deal is passing out the dollars—about $20,000,000 a day. Citizens have been disturbed by the discovery that the public debt has climbed from $16,000,000,000 in 1930 to $23,000,000,000 and threatens in 1934 to top the old 1919 peak of $26,000,000,000. Taxpayers who rejoiced in early Roosevelt economy measures and the balancing of the general budget have begun to wonder about the bulge in the emergency budget.

With the dollars pouring out through a dozen alphabetical channels, with the RFC, PWA, FCA, CWA, CCC and a few others requiring an estimated $4,000,000,000 next year, and some sections of congressional opinion urging $10,000,000,000 for public works alone, this concern is natural. And wise. But before concern becomes alarm it would be well to look more closely at the situation. And to balance dangers and disadvantages against necessities and advantages.

For simplicity these may be examined under three heads, financial, economic, and political.

1. The financial question hinges on whether federal credit will be seriously impaired by the present program. The danger is that confidence in the Government's ability to pay may be lessened to a point where federal bonds will drop and the Government will be unable to borrow at a reasonable rate of interest. If bonds drop very far, banks are endangered because the value of their backlog of federal securities diminishes. And if the Government is unable to borrow it may have to resort to paper money to pay its debts. Budgetary inflation is only too easy.

Yet for the present these dangers do not appear imminent. The Government's credit is holding up very well and prospective expenditures for the coming year should not drive federal bonds very far below present levels. This is not a mathematical equation but depends greatly upon public confidence. That fact should deter those who would seek by spreading alarm to force the Administration to halt. Moreover it is important to take into consideration the basic fiscal reason for the Government's going into the spending business. This is the failure of other capital to venture. At a time when money for carrying on business has been difficult to get even at 5 and 6 per cent, the Government has been able to borrow at rates varying from one-fourth of 1 per cent to 2¼ per cent, the interest borne by the $950,000,000 one-year certificates issued this month.

2. The economic issue in federal spending centers on the hope of priming the business pump. The disadvantage is in the heavy cost. Much of the money now going out so easily must be paid back. But it is important to recognize that much of it is in the form of loans rather than gifts. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has collected $1,000,000,000 of its loans and there is good reason to expect it to liquidate itself completely in time. There is more question about full repayment of loans made under the Farm Credit Administration, the Home Owners Loan Corporation and to the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, but with recovery there should be little loss.

The major item of nonreturning expenses is for public works. But in so far as the Government is getting value received and the projects are useful, these dollars are not thrown away. Indeed, in their economic effect they may return many hundred per cent. For if they do prime the pump and bring normal business the country will have an annual income of $80,000,000,000 instead of $40,000,000,000. That would be a very good trade for $5,000,000,000 or even $10,000,000,000 used to start the wheels again.

3. It is even more difficult to strike an accurate balance for the possible political effects of the present program. There are two serious dangers. One is that a vast bureaucracy will be built up. The other is that the people will come to regard Uncle Sam as Santa Claus. There is the gravest necessity of combating forces which seek to use this huge spending machine to build their own political or financial fortunes. And the temptation for people and Congress to continue the golden flood after the need for it has ceased will be tremendous.

Some of the dangers can be avoided by laying on taxes which will spur public sentiment to demand an end to the spending as soon as its real emergency purposes are achieved.

But one of its primary purposes must be considered. That is to allay distress and head off desperation. It will be well to hold a check on federal expenditures for relief and to insure that local efforts are fully exerted, but it must be recognized that in one way or another the bill for 12,000,000 unemployed must be met. Not only is the country losing the potential products of their labor; it must sustain them. It can do this by alms or by providing employment on public works. The latter seems the better way.

On the whole the balance rests with the policy which seeks to meet by federal activity the lag in private activity, to prime the pump of recovery and to restore morale. This course should be pursued with eyes open to its dangers, but also with due regard to the dangers of any alternative.

Buying One's Own Presents

AGAIN the Christmas season finds the spirit of giving at flood tide. How shall we remember our friends and loved ones? What can we do for those in need, to brighten darkened lives? These are the questions that now fill the thoughts of men and women everywhere.

But these annually recurring floods of Yuletide altruism have never yet risen high enough to wipe out all thought of self. "What am I going to get for Christmas?" This is the question that thousands of children are asking their fathers and mothers as the happiest holiday of all the year draws nigh. The same query is simmering in the minds of many of their elders; but they do not put the question point blank, they drop fruitful hints where they will do the most good.

Not a few of us, old and young alike, depend more or less upon Christmas gifts for the replenishment of our personal belongings of one kind and another. Toys broken? Shirts and ties ready for the rag bag? Stationery all used up? Household appliances out of commission? Undoubtedly. But what about our inner resources? Are there no broken resolutions, threadbare virtues, exhausted satisfactions that need to be renewed? Gifts of a spiritual nature that minister to the enrichment of character and individuality should mean far more to us than those that can be bought with gold or made by hand—Christmas is ever a reminder of this.

Not a few happy individuals on Christmas morning will receive substantial gifts of money with which they are told to buy whatever they want. Like the Christmas merchandise so temptingly displayed in stores, the markets of life are overflowing with the golden fruits of a universe inexhaustibly productive of moral and spiritual values. The price of all we may desire of such treasures for ourselves is simply this, that we give ourselves in utter devotion to the verities we hope to make our own. Let us go Christmas shopping in the things of the spirit. Our lives have been given to us to buy with them what we will.

Women and Liquor Salesmanship

THE liquor traffic, with an odor of fresh whitewash, is back in America's midst. And with it comes a question. How will women generally greet this old offender in its new guise of respectability?

To anyone who has watched the strides made in the last decade by the tobacco trade in selling the cigarette to women, it will be interesting to observe the brewers' and distillers' efforts to popularize their potables among the fair sex. For unmistakably they will follow the same tactics. In doing what the exponents of unlimited drinking would call "creating new markets," the liquor industry will use every trick of illusion and artifice to break down the natural repugnance of women to habitual drinking. They have already adopted the sociable and hospitable appeal in advertising which has appeared. Fresh, wholesome youth is depicted with its presumably innocent highball, and charming hostesses substitute bottled beer for cups of hot chocolate.

Seldom indeed does one see a beautiful girl in a cigarette advertisement actually *smoking*. With good reason; because the ingenious advertisers know that such an act would immediately rob her of her charm. But by every conceivable device the impression is given the beholder of such advertisements that she has just been smoking—or is just about to start—and thinks it simply wonderful. The same illusion will apply to liquor advertising; the impression that charm, wholesomeness and health go hand in hand with alcohol will be pictured just as persistently.

Therefore, if history does repeat itself, the next several years will witness a subtly executed attempt to stimulate the use of liquor among women, under the various disguises of sociability, popularity, health, and so forth. The men are not an immediate problem; their reactions have been fairly well charted over the course of several centuries. It is the women who will present the most attractive field for exploitation. How will they withstand the onslaught? Will the single standard be again invoked in defense of promiscuous drinking? Will the Carrie Nations of the next generation be irate husbands whose homes have been broken up by deliberately educated appetites for strong drink in their wives?

It is not likely. American women are essentially sober, honest and intelligent. They will eventually realize the nature of the forces at work and take steps to control them; but at present they may be underestimating these forces. They will do well to keep in mind the fact that modern salesmanship can be exceedingly deceptive, and that it is geared to induce unlimited demand. With such salesmanship knocking at the doors of women's minds, temperance is going to require vigilance of the keenest sort.

Silver Still a Commodity

THERE are two aspects of the silver purchase plan. One is that it carries out the agreement reached at the World Conference among the silver producing nations that they should absorb certain quantities of their own production. The second is that the United States, in carrying out its pledge, is buying the output of American mines at higher than the market price. This, of course, has nothing to do with the London agreement, being merely a very handsome Christmas present for the American producers.

The quota that the United States agreed to keep off the market was its entire annual production. In 1932 this amounted to 24,000,000 ounces. Till the end of 1937 the Government will purchase this amount every year. And it will pay the miners 64½ cents an ounce for it. As compared with the current market price of 43 cents, the miners will receive a bonus of 21½ cents on every ounce they sell.

Thus at least one commodity is hoisted back by price-fixing to its 1926 level, when the average market price was 62 cents. No other commodity has been endowed with such good fortune. The reason is not clear from a survey of the position of silver in the American economy. The annual production of 24,000,000 ounces totals less than $15,000,000. Compared with the billion-dollar industries, this is very insignificant. Indeed, its value does not approach the value of either the peanut crop or the salmon catch! As Mr. Y. S. Leong, in a recent study published by Brookings Institution, says:

> The importance of silver to the United States may be gauged by its relative position among the 550 commodities sold at wholesale. Of the aggregate value in exchange derived from these commodities, silver contributes only one-tenth of 1 per cent. . . . Moreover, it has suffered no greater depreciation in price and purchasing power than have some far more important commodities.

Why, then, has silver been picked out as the object of special solicitude. The reason appears in statements of sundry silver enthusiasts which were given out on the heels of President Roosevelt's announcement. They regard silver as base money. This was apparently the opinion of the last Congress when it voted for the Thomas Amendment. For under that measure silver would be endowed with a rôle alongside gold in a bimetallic system. This pitfall the President has avoided. He has not authorized free and unlimited coinage of silver.

All he has done is to promise that he will add the limited purchases to the country's subsidiary coinage. So the utmost to be expected is an addition of around $20,000,000 (at the new fixed prices) to the currency. This is less than half of 1 per cent of the total now outstanding. It is merely a tiny fraction of the total of all forms of money in circulation. Such an inflation is so very mild as to be scarcely noticeable.

A Code of Politeness

AMONG the reforms which Mayor-Elect Fiorello H. LaGuardia purposes to effect when he assumes office in New York City on January 1 is his plan for a businesslike atmosphere in city offices and to *insure ordinary civility to taxpayers seeking information.*

A code of politeness among public officials is overdue in many offices all over the country. Civil treatment of citizens by their own officials should be as popular as civil works are today.

Can psychologists or anthropologists explain what change often comes over ordinarily courteous people appointed to public office, who forthwith become discourteous, uninterested or arrogant when legitimate requests for information are made of them?

Why should public officials forget that they are working for the public and are paid by the public? No matter what other reforms Mayor LaGuardia may accomplish, if he can win greater civility and courtesy among city officials, he will not only be looked upon as a benefactor by New Yorkers, but may set a fashion for the public service elsewhere. It's time to dust off the motto, "The Public Be Pleased."

The Casual Day

YOU can't keep a good man down, runs a familiar sentiment. And President Roosevelt, along with his experts and you and us, should be convinced by now that it is likewise hard to keep a good dollar down.

* * *

To do so has been one important purpose of the gold-buying plan. And the President now has turned to silver coinage, giving Nevada's Senator Key Pittman "my best Christmas present," and giving orchestra leaders a cue to begin rehearsals of Franz Lehar's "Gold and Silver" waltz, likely to be in demand at likely bimetallist balls.

* * *

With fifty-seven varieties of the dollar being urged upon them, it is no wonder Americans are in a pickle over monetary matters.

* * *

> There's the rubber dollar, with which everybody should have something of a snap. And the boloney dollar might prove an acceptable substitute for a chicken in every pot. But the dollar with real promise at the moment is Senator Thomas's "overstuffed" dollar. The country should be able to fall back on that with no misgivings.

* * *

Not that the Senator feels that way about it. He doesn't propose upholstered currency. He says America's got it, and that's what's wrong. He would take some of the gold padding out, and if the upholstery was not quite so comfortable, at any rate there would be more chairs to go round.

* * *

The idea is altruistic. One just has to be careful not to take so much stuffing out of the monetary furniture that people would rather stand up.

"We have a new dog—he looks like a setter and an Airedale and a police dog, etc.," says A. H., in a Christmas letter to ye Casual Editor. Which goes to show how descriptive the word etcetera can be.

To the Present

New Day, I pluck you. Like another flower
You blossom at my feet;
And what you bring in every folded hour,
Of bitter or of sweet,
Shall make a pattern in itself complete.
If brute winds loose your petals so they fall
From hands by strength made helpless, or the sun
Burn your bright edges, you shall still be all;
For other there is none.
If but a stem, you reign till you are done.

P. P. S.

> After all, it is a favorable commentary on human nature that the year's busiest shopping season is a result of a general desire to find one's own pleasure in somebody else's.

Washington reports tell of another new "cabinet" set up by the Administration as a step toward unifying the recovery program. People who profess to see signs that America is following the road to dictatorship should admit there is a difference between President Roosevelt's and Mussolini's methods. Il Duce shows an inclination to absorb the functions of his cabinet ministers into himself. President Roosevelt not only is content to go on sharing responsibility with his Cabinet, but doesn't mind setting up an entire additional cabinet now and then.

A British Onlooker's Diary

By WICKHAM STEED

WHEN the rush of Christmas shopping is over, British shopkeepers and their staffs spend some days in what they call "stock taking." Having found out what goods they have sold and what remain unsold, they settle their policy for the next few weeks or months, place orders with manufacturers to replenish stocks, and sometimes arrange "stock-taking sales" to clear off superfluous articles.

In advance of its tradespeople, the British public started stock taking this year in the latter half of October. When Germany walked out of the Disarmament Conference and gave notice of withdrawal from the League of Nations on October 14, the question was raised whether Great Britain had not too many political liabilities on her hands and, if so, how they could be disposed of. In particular, the Locarno treaty of December 1, 1925, came in for close scrutiny. Lord Beaverbrook straightway declared "Locarno" a heavy liability that should be liquidated without more ado. Others asked whether a treaty which only became binding after Germany had been admitted to the League of Nations could still be valid when Germany had given notice of withdrawal from the League.

Besides—so ran the argument—the actual working of the Locarno treaty depends so largely upon what the League Council may or may not decide, that a League of which Japan and Germany (to say nothing of the United States and Soviet Russia) are not members can scarcely retain enough authority to decide anything at all.

These doubts were answered by Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Deputy Prime Minister, in a statement to the effect that the Locarno treaty is a multilateral contract which cannot be invalidated by one-sided repudiation on the part of any single signatory. Great Britain, he added, signed and ratified the Locarno treaty, and it is not her habit to disown her signature.

While this statement assuaged some fears, in France and elsewhere, it failed to silence Lord Beaverbrook and other British objectors. With the superb contempt for mere facts that often inspires Lord Beaverbrook's most confident utterances, he declared that "the decision of peace and war lies in Paris, so long as the Treaty of Locarno stands," and that Great Britain was therefore bound like an impotent slave to the chariot of French militarism. Lord Rothermere, for his part, attacked "Locarno" on the ground that, while it gives some degree of security to France at British expense, it gives no corresponding security to Great Britain. The only wise course, he urged, would be the immediate conclusion of an Anglo-French alliance for reciprocal defense, preferably on the understanding that Germany should be free to expand eastward and take whatever territory Hitler might need for the "Third Empire" from Lithuania, Latvia, Poland and Soviet Russia.

* * *

By the Locarno treaty Italy, like Great Britain, is understood to have pledged her aid to France or to Germany in case one or the other of them should be assailed or endangered by a violation of the demilitarized zone in the Rhineland established under Articles 42 and 43 of the Treaty of Versailles. After Mr. Stanley Baldwin's statement the Fascist Government took pains to let it be known that its respect for Italy's plighted word was no whit less robust than that of Great Britain for hers. Very soon, however, a flank attack upon "Locarno" was launched by the "decision" of the Fascist Grand Council that "the further stay of Italy in the League is conditional upon a radical reform of that organization."

In this "decision" the Locarno treaty is not even alluded to. But various Italian interpretations of it show what is meant; and if the terms of the crucial clause in that treaty (Paragraph 3 of Article 4) are considered, its bearing upon the treaty is plain enough. I have long thought and said that this clause is one of the worst pieces of diplomatic drafting on record. Only with a maximum of good will could it be construed as meaning what its authors obviously meant it to mean.

The "snag" is that Great Britain and Italy, as guarantors of the demilitarized zone, must "satisfy themselves" that any violation of it is an act of unprovoked aggression, in which case they undertake to go at once to the help of the victim. But even in case they "satisfy themselves," their action is subject to the ultimate decision of the League Council, which must be taken unanimously without counting the votes of the parties—presumably Germany and France—which have already "engaged in hostilities."

* * *

So, in the last resort, everything depends upon the League Council. Should the "constitution, working, and objects" of the League not be modified "in the shortest possible space of time"—and in such manner as to disentangle the League from the Versailles Treaty—Italy now proposes to withdraw from the League. Thus the unmodified League Council would count among its members the delegates of only two great powers—Great Britain and France—of which one would presumably be "engaged in hostilities." What prospect is there that, even if Great Britain should or could go at once "to the help of the victim," an enfeebled League Council would retain enough authority to impose its will upon the belligerents?

The simple truth, so simple that few have yet perceived it, is that unregenerate reactionaries are seeking to destroy, by attacks on "Locarno" and the League, the only organization which might, if it were firmly supported, act as a curb upon the unlimited sovereignties, appetites and ambitions of individual states. It is not only the Locarno treaties—there are several of them alongside the main treaty or western security pact—that would go by the board were the League wholly discredited, or "reformed" in such fashion as to deprive the smaller countries of any voice in its major decisions. Dozens of other treaties depend for their efficacy upon the existence and the strength of the League.

For better or for worse the framers of the League Covenant sought to introduce into the international sphere the democratic principle of the equality of individuals before the law. They did not intend to give the great powers a monopoly of influence. They aimed at the creation of a real international community with a common law of its own; and though the United States presently held aloof from this embryonic community, the conclusion of the Kellogg pact, in response to an American initiative, was taken as a sign that the United States would not be indifferent to any violation of fundamentals which are common to League Covenant and Kellogg pact alike.

The issue really at stake for the whole Western world is whether these fundamental principles shall or shall not be upheld and defended. If Great Britain and France, in the first instance, and the United States, in the second, do not swiftly make it clear that they are determined to stand by these principles, we may be on the eve of international chaos. "Locarno" is merely a symbol. It represents something of far greater and graver moment than itself—the idea of collective responsibility for peace. If that something be betrayed, its faithless wardens and their peoples may not have long to wait before they find cause to rue their treason.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor

America's Best Investment

IN ATTEMPTS of local and state governments to readjust their budgets to depression conditions, it is vitally important that they should not disturb the very foundations of American greatness. Unequaled liberality in our expenditures on universal education through the decades is largely responsible for the extraordinary fact that, though in the United States we have only 6 per cent of the world's population, we receive each year more than 40 per cent of the world's income. . . .

Unless steps are taken forthwith to restore school facilities in districts where they have become impaired, the United States will suffer irreparably not only economically but also culturally. . . .

The nation reveals that 2,280,000 children of school age in this country are not in school, that 2000 rural schools in twenty-four states failed to open this fall, and that sixteen institutions of higher learning have closed. . . . The long record of extraordinary progress in the United States has taught us that the soundest investment a nation can make is in its young people. . . .

The shame of the nation lies in the fact that while districts have become penurious in their educational outlays, they have continued to fritter away taxpayers' money in keeping useless politicians on the pay rolls of obsolete and unnecessary forms of local government, including an excessive number of independent county setups.

As the facts become appreciated, there should be a swell of popular disapproval of the scuttling of our schools. . . . No other problem before the American people clamors so intensely for immediate attention.—*Los Angeles Examiner.*

Spending Is Saving Now

TRUE economy is that which obtains the largest possible return for a dollar spent. Truer economy is to spend that dollar at a time when it will bring the most. We have had a number of years of extreme depression. Prices have dropped to unimaginably low levels. Buying power has been close to nonexistent. There was money in the country—but persons who had surpluses were afraid to spend. They went without needed articles in order to keep their savings intact. They permitted property to fall into costly disrepair. . . .

That hoarded money is going down in value now. . . . Six months from now it will buy much less than it will buy today. . . .

You can get maximum value from your money only by putting it to use. There was never a better time to install a new heating plant, to repair or replace a roof, to build or rebuild, to paint or to do a thousand similar things. Every dollar so spent will appreciate in value—what it buys will in a very short time have a market value much in excess of what you paid.

Think it over! True saving now is through wise spending.—*Le Roy* (N. Y.) *Gazette News.*

Boy Scouts Keep Out of Trouble

THE finest testimonial of the worth-while character of an organization was paid to the Boy Scouts, the Camp Fire Girls and kindred organizations by a member of the Northwest Mounted Police recently. In discussing crime conditions, juvenile delinquency, etc., from the angle of an investigator, he stated that a search of the prison records of inmates of various penal institutions of the United States revealed the startling fact that only in rare instances was it found that a boy or girl who had had fellowship in one of these youth's organizations found their way to prison. . . .

The lessons of good sportsmanship, good fellowship, honesty and industry taught these young people at a time when environment means so much, is invaluable. Self-reliance, unselfishness, order and a habit of work are only a few of the things they learn. Clean, wholesome games, a knowledge and an appreciation of the great out of doors, of the habits and history of birds, fish and fowl, unconsciously instill valuable lessons that endure a lifetime. . . .

This testimonial of a man who has given his time to the study of social problems should make us appreciate the splendid work that is being done by those who have sacrificed time and money in order to make the Boy Scout movement effective. Organizations of this character should be encouraged in every possible way.—*McMinnville* (Ore.) *Telephone-Register.*

Greatest Good for Greatest Number

THE Agricultural Adjustment Act has for the second time been declared constitutional. The case originated in the Philadelphia milk shed, where an effort was made to stop the enforcement of regulations regarding prices and trade practices. Similar situations have occurred in Chicago and other cities, and this decision seems to leave no room for doubt as to the right of the Government to enforce such regulations as it might prescribe.

The language of Justice Daniel W. O'Donoghue, who presided in the case, . . . shows the trend of modern social legislation and makes it very evident that such acts, which a few years ago would have seemed beyond all constitutional limits, are now considered regular and proper, as the following quotation indicates:

> The act is based on the fundamental law of nature governing all men as social beings, namely:
>
> Every man is his brother's keeper; every man is responsible more or less for the welfare of his fellow men; every man must so use that which is his as not to injure another.
>
> Both the spirit of the Constitution and the Constitution itself are based on this elemental law of nature. Justice to all with the greatest good for the greatest number must be the cardinal rule of all government.

—*Antigo* (Wis.) *Daily Journal.*

Still the Best Seller

THE BIBLE may be, as described by the Rev. Pearcy Dearmer, canon of Westminster Abbey, in London, the worst printed book in the world. He complains that it is offered in forbidding form, with titles of essays and poems left out and chapters divided into verses of convenient length for parsing.

From the editorial and typographical viewpoint, there may be room for argument and perhaps some support of Canon Dearmer's criticism. Evidently he is not alone, as witness several attempts to modernize the Bible in up-to-date vernacular and rearrangement of verses.

But from the circulation standpoint there is no point in the criticism. The Bible, if it be the worst printed book, remains also the most printed book, the most widely read not only as Holy Writ but also purely as a high peak in literature.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

All Citizens Responsible

THE metropolitan papers screamed "Prohibition Is Dead!" No, it just appears to be. The dam is broken; it will be repaired before long.

Prohibition is on its back because the great mass of drys trustingly believed the law would enforce itself. The wets in the same middle belt of our easy-going citizenry will have a similar child-like faith that "control" laws will enforce themselves. But they won't. Liquor does not submit to control of any sort—it never has—because "Whisky is a fool."

After a few years of "control" the wets and drys—of the middle belt—will realize that the enforcement of any law depends on the responsibility of all citizens. Then look out for a "resurrection day."—*Holden* (Mo.) *Progress.*